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One Frenchman's Party Line: A Sense of Communist Collapse

By Joseph Fitchett

International Herald Tribune

FRANCE — Claude Escudé, a 48-year-old French Communist who lives in this suburb in the so-called "red belt" of Paris, has never been so unhappy about politics during his 29 years in the party as he is now.

The party is in the throes of a political upheaval that could eliminate it as a national political force. A poll by the independent Ipsos research organization published Sunday in France *Dimanche* showed that 54 percent of French people — and 46 percent of those describing themselves as Communists — believe the party is "declining irreversibly."

Voter support for the Communists has been halved in the last decade to 11 percent, back to the level at which the party started when it was founded 65 years ago. The party ranks in national esteem alongside the extreme-right faction led by Jean-Marie Le Pen. Only 13 percent of French people want it to play a bigger role in French political life; more than 70 percent want it diminished.

This criticism leaves Mr. Escudé unfazed. By now, he expects systematic anti-communism from the French press other than the party's own daily, *L'Humanité*.

What worries Mr. Escudé, whose name is disfigured because he fears party reprisals, is the feeling among many of his comrades that the party is collapsing from within.

In 1981, the French left won power and four Communists were named to the cabinet of President François Mitterrand, a Socialist. They were the first since the party's postwar heyday that came about because of its wartime role in the French Resistance.

Today, less than four years later, the Communist party leadership has abandoned its 20-year policy of cooperating in a broad alliance of the left to govern France. The Communists have quit the government and seem to be ready to let the Socialists supplant them as the leading party of the left.

The event shattered party morale.

"We rarely even bother to have a cell meeting," Mr. Escudé said. "The most enthusiastic anymore about canvassing door-to-door or demonstrating or selling the paper outside factories."

The Communist Party admits it has lost 100,000 of its 630,000 members. Outsiders say defections have been double that number. The party used to be notorious about renewing memberships each year, but now it has started sending out new cards automatically because it doesn't want to find out how many people might not ask for a renewal," Mr. Escudé said.

He pinned his hopes on a revival of the party's sense of destiny at its 25th national congress being held this week in Saint-Ouen, a Paris suburb.

Any such hopes were dashed by the congress's keynote speech. In a four-hour state-of-the-nation address, Secretary-General Georges Marchais showed that the leadership has decided to lead the hard core of the Communist Party back into what commentators say can only be a political ghetto.

Laying down the party line, Mr. Marchais blamed the ruling Socialists for the woes of the French economy and of the French Communists. President Mitterrand, he said, "posed as the champion of a leftist alliance to gain power and then use it to divide the left's supporters and discredit the Communist Party."

Mr. Marchais dissociated the Communists from the austerity policies that they supported until they left the government coalition last summer. The Communists seem to be betting that the Socialists will suffer a crushing defeat in the 1986 legislative elections.

A Socialist defeat that brought to power a conservative government would allow the Communist Party and its trade-union wing, the General Confederation of Labor, known by its initials in French as



The Associated Press
Georges Marchais, front left, head of the French Communist Party, talking to a politburo member, Paul Laurent, at the party's 25th congress in a suburb of Paris on Friday.

Olympic-size pool. They are all built in the glass-and-concrete style of the late 1950s.

The new buildings, as they went up in the postwar years, impressed the local working people and the people migrating from the countryside. Today, Mr. Escudé still lives in the same functional apartment he was located in the rent-controlled municipal housing.

"It's not the best. Comrades are asked to set an example," he said.

The walls are decorated with mementos of local Communist-sponsored cultural activities, including posters from the May 1968 riots and even a handicraft gift from Cambodian refugees who were looked after in Viry.

Working there used to be a harsh but gratifying life, he said. Agitating for better wages, demonstrating against the Algerian war, debating politics in the marketplace while selling propaganda, illegally taking voter-registration papers home to illiterates to help them sign up to vote — all of this was the lifeblood of the Communist Party.

It is a traumatic prospect for Mr. Escudé. Most of his adult life, on party orders, he has worked in Viry where his party duties overlapped with his job in municipal services. The party functioned as a shield for him as strongly as the church did for his ancestors in Spain.

"My father was a Spanish anarchist — he used to swear a lot to horrify my Catholic mother, who would cross herself and cover her ears with her hands — so politics is in my blood," Mr. Escudé said.

His parents fled to asylum in France after the Spanish Civil War. He joined the party in 1956, when he was 20, after he saw a right-wing gang beating up Communist journalists. He went to their defense and later that night he signed up with the party. The incident came just after the Soviet intervention in Hungary, which Mr. Escudé disliked. But what he disliked even more was seeing leftists beaten up.

Viry, like other industrial suburbs of Paris, has voted Communist since World War II. It is a showplace of Communist local government. "When I arrived, many streets were only paths, so muddy in winter that you often lost a shoe walking home," he recalled. In those days, a party member caught reading any paper other than L'Humanité was disciplined.

Viry's 85,000 inhabitants regularly vote nearly 60 percent Communist. The local Communist section used to have 3,000 members.

Avenue Yuri Gagarin and rue de Stalingrad run through Viry, past the factory fences, the sad cafés and the municipal House of Culture and a stadium that includes an

INSIDE

President Reagan said he is not convinced of the need to raise corporate taxes. Page 3.

China's prisons hold a "lost generation" — the perpetrators of the crimes of the Cultural Revolution. Page 5.

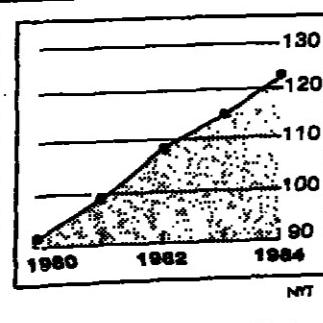
The U.S. called a dispute between Washington and New Zealand over visits by U.S. ships "temporary." Page 5.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

Norfolk Southern Corp. has been picked to buy Conrail, the U.S. freight line. Page 7.

PERSONAL INVESTING

A Treasury proposal to tighten proof-of-residency requirements for foreign purchasers of U.S. securities has the United States and several foreign governments at loggerheads. In Personal Investing, a monthly report, in Monday's International Herald Tribune.



The U.S. dollar's climb, shown above in a weighted index against a basket of 15 currencies from 1980 through 1984, was accentuated Friday, reaching 3,2426 Deutsche marks. Dealers said that central banks may not have been able to make their intervention pact stick. Page 7.

People in Viry, he said, are dazed to discover that a leftist government has left them worse off for the first time in nearly 30 years of power.

The Communist Party gets much of the blame. "People drop remarks, they ask me what my minister is doing for them," Mr. Escudé said. "They start wondering about what difference it makes who's in power."

Communist experiments designed to fight political apathy have usually backfired.

New publications designed to attract a wider audience either alienated non-Communists by their fiery tone or else ran afoul of party leadership.

In a widely publicized incident in

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Kremlin Computer Shopping

Easing of Rules Opens Markets In West, Japan

By David E. Sanger

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Soviet Union is negotiating to buy large numbers of Western-manufactured personal computers, including the U.S.-made Apple and IBM models, according to industry sources.

The computers apparently are for use in scientific institutes and schools.

This is the first time the Russians have tried to buy personal computers from Western nations and Japan on the open market. It was possible because trade rules for high-technology goods were liberalized Jan. 1.

According to Western experts, the shopping trip also coincides with complaints by Soviet scientists about their country's faltering efforts to build microcomputers. Western-made personal computers have been smuggled into the Soviet Union for some time, but at a great expense that has prevented buying large quantities.

It is clear the Soviets have assigned some hard currency to buy the personal computers; the question is how many," said an official of International Business Machines Co. in Washington.

Executives at other computer companies said the Russians are talking about buying several thousand machines, possibly tens of thousands. Reliable figures are hard to come by, experts say, because the orders have spread quickly across Britain, France, West Germany and Japan, and involve computer dealers and import-export firms as well as manufacturers.

"It is a great opportunity for us, in a marketplace that has gone beyond us to now because of the rules that were in place," said Albert A. Eisenstat, a vice president of Apple Inc. He said the Cupertino, Calif., company had "indicated" with its customers that it would buy personal computers from the West.

He cited the government's refusal to allow Seweryn Blumszajn, a prominent Solidarity activist, to return to Poland from three years' exile in France. Mr. Blumszajn, 47, was arrested in Viry, west of Paris, in 1983, indicted on charges of kidnapping and murdering the Rev. Jerzy Popieluszko and sentenced to prison terms.

The killers acknowledged leadership, former Captain Grzegorz Piotrowski, received 25 years. The prosecution had demanded the death penalty for him. Two former lieutenants received terms of 14 and 15 years. The superior officer of the three killers, a colonel, received a 25-year sentence for instigating the crime.

Western diplomats said it appeared likely that the U.S. delegation would be present at the trial.

The trial "revealed the horrible

aspects of these people," he said. "Let us not forget that a Polish priest was killed by the functionaries of the state

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



The Associated Press
Kim Dae Jung, led by Robert E. White, former U.S. envoy in El Salvador, arrived in Seoul on Friday. Behind him are his wife, Lee Hee Ho, and Representative Thomas M. Foglietta.

Kim Returns To Seoul

Regime Places Strict Limits On His Freedom

By John Burgess

Washington Post Service

SEOUL — Kim Dae Jung, South Korea's leading dissident, returned Friday to his homeland after two years in exile in the United States and was placed under what appeared to be house arrest.

Mr. Kim's return was marred by a fracas with security men at the airport who forcibly separated him and his wife from American human rights activists who had accompanied him on the journey. The U.S. State Department issued a formal protest to South Korea over the incident.

Meeting reporters at his house Friday afternoon, Mr. Kim played down the incident. "It is too early for me to be so strongly outraged," he said.

The South Korean government issued a statement saying that Mr. Kim will be free to come and go from his house in the conduct of his "private affairs." That was taken to mean that police would block his way whenever they believed his purpose in going out is political.

But Mr. Kim said that after arriving home the neighborhood police commander visited him and told him not to go out at all. His personal staff of aides and bodyguards was required to stand by, he said.

Mr. Kim's arrival prompted the largest opposition demonstration in Seoul in four years. Thousands of supporters, many of them waving his portrait, lined the streets from Kimpoo international airport to welcome him.

After stepping off a plane shortly before noon, Mr. Kim was driven by police to his house in Seoul.

More than 17,000 policemen had been mobilized to maintain strict security around the airport, Mr. Kim's house and other parts of Seoul, police sources said.

The trial "revealed the horrible as well as the brutality of these people," he said. "Let us not forget that a Polish priest was killed by the functionaries of the state to move against the government of President Chun Doo Hwan, which sentenced him to death for sedition

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Walesa Says Verdict in Murder Trial Did Not Allay Poles' Fear of Injustice

The Associated Press

land because they hold different views," Mr. Walesa said.

"I call for an end to illegal acts against citizens, humiliating human dignity, repressing people because of their views," he said. "I call for an end to propaganda terror."

Mr. Walesa said he did not want to comment on the trial verdict. But he added: "Forgiveness for such a cruel death, committed with premeditation, in a planned, business-like manner, would only have complete moral value if there was a revival in our public life."

"There is a need for forgiveness," he continued, "but there is also a need for results in struggling against evil. If this doesn't happen, the chance created by this trial will be missed."

Mr. Walesa complained that the government prosecutor had equated Father Popieluszko with his killers.

The trial "revealed the horrible as well as the brutality of these people," he said. "Let us not forget that a Polish priest was killed by the functionaries of the state to move against the government of President Chun Doo Hwan, which sentenced him to death for sedition

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

George Shultz's Slow, Steady Ascent

His Grip on Foreign Policy Grows Stronger as Rivals Fall

By Don Oberdorfer

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — One year after his most humiliating defeat within the Reagan administration, over Lebanon policy, Secretary of State George P. Shultz has become the central figure in U.S. foreign policy.

In undramatic fashion, through gradual accumulation of authority and steady elimination of rivals, Mr. Shultz has become the senior executor and shape of President Ronald Reagan's global policies. Mr. Shultz and Mr. Reagan, by all accounts, have developed an increasingly warm rapport.

"He is the tortoise who moves ever so slowly, but he just keeps on coming and finally wins the race against the hares," said a highly placed State Department veteran.

Another experienced observer described Mr. Shultz as "an unsobered thinker about foreign affairs" who tends to simplify, sometimes oversimplify, important issues. "He has none of [Henry A.] Kissinger's virtues of brilliance, but fortunately he doesn't have Kissinger's vices either. He's low-key, persistent and unpretentious." The longer Mr. Shultz is in the job, the official said, the more he is master of the foreign policy process.

Since his successful arms control talks a month ago in Geneva, Mr. Shultz has become noticeably more

self-confident. In addition to arms control, Mr. Shultz has grasped the previously elusive reins of policy in Central America and dominates U.S. policy in the Middle East and southern Africa.

Mr. Shultz has made an ally of the presidential national security adviser, Robert C. McFarlane. An alliance between a secretary of state and a national security adviser

has been a rarity in Washington since the days when Mr. Kissinger held both jobs in 1973-75. Now Mr. Shultz and Mr. McFarlane agree about 85 percent of the time, according to an insider, which contributes to Mr. Shultz's strength.

The most prominent remaining rival is Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger, who was a long-time associate and immediate subordinate of Mr. Shultz at the Office of Management and Budget and the Bechtel Corp. Mr. Shultz and Mr. Weinberger have clashed in public but those who have seen them in their weekly breakfast meetings and on social occasions said they have never observed any personal enmity.

To the dismay of some conservative political figures, those who have lost Mr. Shultz's confidence have been removed, whether by de-

sign or accident, from the foreign policy process.

Mr. Shultz's fingerprints did not show up when William P. Clark suddenly left the post as the president's national security adviser in October 1983. But Mr. Shultz had become distrustful of Mr. Clark several months before when large-scale military exercises were suddenly ordered in Central America without the knowledge of the secretary of state.

Mr. Shultz fought quietly to prevent Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, the U.S. representative to the United Nations, from replacing Mr. Clark in the White House, considering her part of the problem rather than the solution in complex situations.

Shultz Rebounds From 'Humiliation'

Bitter Setback in Lebanon Helped Mold Current Policies

(Continued from Page 1)
denied Mr. Rowny was a "special adviser" with an unclear charter.

Mr. Shultz's own position seemed anything but pre-eminent a year ago Thursday. He learned then, via telephone while on a visit to the Caribbean, that Vice President George Bush, Mr. Weinberger and James A. Baker 3d, the White House chief of staff, had teamed up in his absence to arrange the pullout of U.S. Marines from Beirut.

Several weeks earlier, Mr. Shultz had agreed reluctantly to "an orderly, long-term change" in the mission of the embattled marines, according to an official who was involved in the process. But as the Lebanese Army crumbled, Mr. Shultz argued that this was the wrong time for any precipitous move, and he believed that Mr. Reagan agreed with him.

Mr. Shultz sought vainly to reverse the pullout decision in a lengthy "last-ditch conversation" with Mr. McFarlane.

"It was a very low point" for Mr. Shultz, according to an aide. "He

never mentioned resigning, but my guess is he mulled it over that night."

The unsuccessful U.S. effort in Lebanon, widely regarded as the most serious foreign policy setback of Mr. Reagan's first term, has left its marks on Mr. Shultz to this day.

The terrorist bombing of the marine barracks, which shattered the domestic political consensus, was responsible in large part for the secretary of state's uncharacteristic personal crusade against international terrorism.

Mr. Shultz's deep reticence about high-profile reengagement in Lebanon and, to a degree, the Middle East in general is believed by some observers to reflect the bitter experience that culminated for him a year ago.

After appeals from the region for renewed U.S. mediation and leadership, Mr. Shultz dispatched Assistant Secretary of State Richard W. Murphy last September on a series of fact-finding missions. The No. 1 directive to Mr. Murphy in his seven weeks of shuttling be-

tween Middle Eastern capitals was to negotiate quietly and avoid the appearance of a new U.S. commitment.

The Murphy mission and the explorations of the U.S. ambassador-at-large, Harry W. Shlauderman, with Nicaragua and surrounding Latin countries reflect Mr. Shultz's preference for discreet diplomacy with the reins held firmly by the secretary of state in Washington.

Mr. Shultz was in favor of the U.S. invasion of Grenada and has backed military and paramilitary pressures against Nicaragua. At the same time he originated bilateral negotiations with Nicaragua, which he opened last June in a surprise trip to Managua. The negotiations were recently suspended by Washington — at Mr. Shultz's suggestion, according to State Department sources — because of what he viewed as Nicaraguan intransigence on a regional settlement.

Mr. Shultz's concept of his job is simple and self-evident. If asked for his objectives Mr. Shultz will begin in the fashion of a professor, which he was at the University of Chicago and Stanford, to cite "the advancement of United States national interests."

If asked about his methods, Mr. Shultz speaks of tending the soil of diplomacy as a gardener would — digging, planting and nourishing relationships with other nations. There is little here of grand strategy, diplomacy, brinkmanship or brilliance but his concept seems to be working for this administration at this time.



Associated Press

Key players in the political tug-of-war apparently won by George P. Shultz include Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, upper left; Edward L. Rowny, upper right, and Caspar W. Weinberger.

Reagan Picks Walters as Chief Envoy To the UN

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan named Vernon A. Walters on Friday to succeed Jeane J. Kirkpatrick as the chief U.S. delegate to the United Nations.

If the Senate confirms his selection to the post, Mr. Walters, 68, also will be a member of the president's cabinet.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick announced on Jan. 30 that she was quitting to return to teaching, lecturing and writing about foreign affairs.

At a State Department news conference, Mr. Walters said it was a "great honor to receive this mark of confidence from the president."

He said he would do his best to continue the "superb work" of Mrs. Kirkpatrick "to restore and enhance the position and the interests of the United States."

"I think she's done a fantastic job. I think the position of the United States today in the United Nations is quite different from what it was four years ago. If I can do half as well, I will be quite pleased."

He said he believes the United Nations is necessary for the world. "Otherwise I wouldn't consider accepting this job," he said.

Mr. Walters speaks eight languages and, as ambassador at large in the State Department since 1981, has visited more than half of the countries in the United Nations. He was deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency under Presidents Richard M. Nixon and Gerald R. Ford and, during a 36-year army career, rose to the rank of three-star general.

Mr. Walters has served presidents of both parties, but his pronounced anti-communist views have won him particular favor with Republican administrations. His opinions on global issues appear to parallel those of Mrs. Kirkpatrick.

He did not serve in the Carter administration. He was called out of retirement by President Reagan in 1981 and was named ambassador at large. In that role, he has visited more than 100 countries both hostile and friendly, at times averaging 10,000 miles (16,000 kilometers) a week.

Admirers say that Mr. Walters has a talent for establishing good relationships with foreign leaders and creating a strong presence. Government officials also noted that Mr. Kim's wife, Lee Hee Ho, had been quoted by The Associated Press as saying that there had not been peace at their hotel in Seoul, members of the delegation later had a tense meeting with the U.S. ambassador to South Korea, Richard E. Walker. They alleged that the embassy had not offered proper protection for the group. Mr. Walker denied the allegations.

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Mr. Kim returned to South Korea four days before scheduled parliamentary elections, the first in the nation since 1981. He is barred by law from taking part in the elections.

The Seoul metropolitan police issued a statement denying that Mr. Kim had been violently handled.

Security agents "merely separated Mr. Kim and his family from those accompanying them and escorted them to an elevator in order to ensure his safety," the statement said.

Government officials also noted that Mr. Kim's wife, Lee Hee Ho, had been quoted by The Associated Press as saying that there had not been peace at their hotel in Seoul, members of the delegation later had a tense meeting with the U.S. ambassador to South Korea, Richard E. Walker. They alleged that the embassy had not offered proper protection for the group. Mr. Walker denied the allegations.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Soviet Charges U.S. Arms Violations

MOSCOW (UPI) — Flagrant arms control violations by the United States are "poisoning the atmosphere" for the Geneva talks next month on limiting nuclear weapons, Pravda said in its Saturday edition.

In its editorial, distributed Friday by Tass, the Communist Party newspaper accused the Reagan administration of "systematically violating and circumventing existing limitations on nuclear arms." It singled out President Ronald Reagan's research program for a space-based missile defense system.

The Soviet allegations come a week after the Reagan administration charged that the Russians had violated the 1972 anti-ballistic missile treaty by starting construction of a huge radar facility, and probably have violated other agreements.

Craxi Asks Paris to Extradite Suspects

ROME (NYT) — Prime Minister Bettino Craxi of Italy has urged France to extradite seven terrorist suspects, saying they were "all fugitives and all dangerous."

Mr. Craxi, in an address to the Italian Parliament on Thursday, said terrorism against the North Atlantic Treaty Organization followed a pattern set by the Red Brigades, an Italian terrorist group. "The anti-NATO themes inspiring the new terrorism were present in Italian terrorism in 1980 and 1981, when the Red Brigades singled out the men and structures of the Atlantic alliance as primary targets for their strategy," he said.

Mr. Craxi said French police were holding seven Italians accused of being members of the French terrorist group, Direct Action. He also said Italian authorities had located 204 terrorist suspects who had sought refuge abroad. Of these, he said, 117 were in France.

Collapse of Building Kills 34 in Italy

CASTELLANETA, Italy (AP) — Thirty-four persons were killed in the collapse of six-story apartment building in this southern Italian town, authorities said Friday.

Police used dogs to help them search through the rubble of concrete and metal. Sixteen men, 13 women and five children died in the collapse Thursday, according to police. Eight persons were injured.

The authorities questioned the builders of the 30-year-old structure. Inspectors were quoted as saying that the structure's foundation had been severely weakened by water seepage.

Pakistan Arrests 50 More Politicians

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (Reuters) — Pakistan's military government has arrested more than 50 opposition politicians in the Northwest Frontier province in a sweep against critics of forthcoming elections, opposition sources said Friday.

All provincial leaders of the 11 parties in the opposition Movement for the Restoration of Democracy are now under arrest, they said. The movement has called for a boycott of the general elections Feb. 25 and provincial polls three days later. Parties are banned from running but candidates may stand as individuals.

Most leading politicians in Lahore were rounded up last month. More than 200 dissidents are in prison in Punjab, while the latest arrests in the Northwest Frontier province put the number there at more than 130, according to the committee for political prisoners in Lahore. Some moderate politicians are free in Karachi, Pakistan's largest city, but many leftist activists have been imprisoned.

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Separately, an Iranian military statement Friday said that 350 Iraqi soldiers were either killed or wounded over the past two days along their 730-mile (1,170-kilometer) border front, mainly in the central and southern sectors. There was no immediate comment from Iraq on the Iranian report.

Iran Threatens to Hit Civilian Targets

BEIRUT (UPI) — Iran threatened Friday to retaliate "over the next hours" to alleged Iraqi bombing of civilian targets and asked residents of Iraqi border towns to "evacuate their homes."

The warning was delivered by Iran's president, Ali Khamenei, in a sermon at the Friday prayers at Tehran University, the official news agency, IRNA, reported. The agency also reported that during the past few days Iraqi planes had carried out several strikes on towns and villages in southern and central Iran. Several people were reported killed and many wounded.

Separately, an Iranian military statement Friday said that 350 Iraqi soldiers were either killed or wounded over the past two days along their 730-mile (1,170-kilometer) border front, mainly in the central and southern sectors. There was no immediate comment from Iraq on the Iranian report.

Swede Survives No-Confidence Vote

STOCKHOLM (Reuters) — Foreign Minister Lennart Bodstrom, as expected, survived a parliamentary no-confidence vote by 182 to 160 on Friday, but a dispute over his attitude to the Soviet Union has split Sweden's traditional consensus on foreign policy.

Mr. Bodstrom provoked criticism last weekend when newspapers quoted him as casting doubts on military reports of foreign submarine intrusions in Swedish waters during the past three years and contending that Moscow could not be involved.

He later said he had been misinterpreted but he did not issue a detailed denial. Prime Minister Olof Palme has rejected opposition calls to fire him.

Mandela Is Formally Offered Freedom

PRETORIA (AP) — The government said Friday that it had formally offered freedom to Nelson Mandela, the imprisoned black leader. Prime Minister Pieter W. Botha had said previously that he would free Mr. Mandela if his followers promised to renounce violence.

A spokesman for the National Prisoners Service said the offer was presented to Mr. Mandela, 66, at Pollsmoor Prison, near Cape Town, where he is serving a life sentence for sabotage. There was no immediate word on how Mr. Mandela responded, but leaders of his organization predicted he would reject the offer. In January, before the offer was made, Mr. Mandela told an interviewer that his followers would not call a truce in their war against white rule unless authorities "legalize us, treat us like a political party and negotiate with us."

In the late 1950s and early 1960s, Mr. Mandela, who has been in prison for 18 years, helped found the African National Congress, an organization that seeks to end South Africa's policy of racial segregation.

Kohl Sees Last Chance for EC Unity

BONN (Reuters) — Chancellor Helmut Kohl said Friday that this year would be the last chance for the 10 nations of the European Community to take a major step forward on integration and become more than just an economic bloc.

Speaking to the Bundestag, or upper house, during a debate on European policy, he said the goal of his center-right government was European union and that Bonn planned intensive talks with its EC partners on how to carry it out.

Expressing confidence that a decisive move toward integration was possible this year, he said: "This year is the last, great chance, given the political situation in some countries." He said community leaders, at his initiative, would discuss integration at a meeting in Milan in June.

Shiite Says Israelis Attacked School

SIDON, Lebanon (Reuters) — A Shiite Moslem leader, Nabil Beri, has asked the International Committee of the Red Cross and the United Nations to intervene to make Israeli forces lift a siege on a large Shiite orphanage and vocational school in southern Lebanon.

Mr. Beri said Thursday that Israeli soldiers removed machinery and equipment and burned documents and part of the eight-story school building. Sources in the south said a student from the orphanage died carrying out a suicide car-bomb attack Tuesday night against an Israeli convoy not far from the school near the port of Tyre. It was one of several attacks over 24 hours around Tyre in which 16 Israelis were wounded.

U.S. Abstains on Chilean Loan Vote

WASHINGTON (WP) — The United States abstained on a vote to provide Chile with a \$130-million loan from the Inter-American Development Bank, officially calling it a protest of Chile's human rights policies.

It was the first such concrete gesture of the Reagan administration, which 18 months ago began criticizing President Augusto Pinochet of Chile for his lack of movement toward democracy and renewed repression of his critics.

The rest of the 12 members of the bank's board of directors, representing 42 other nations, voted Thursday in favor of the loan, which was designed to help small businesses. The United States had supported \$340 million in such loans to Chile during the last four months of last year. Votes in favor of two of them — for \$35.7 million and \$125 million — occurred as recently as November. At that time, thousands of Chilean police were putting down violent protests over General Pinochet's removal of the state of siege Nov. 6.

For the Record

The challenger, Gary Kasparov, had a one-pawn advantage in the 48th game of the world title match when it was adjourned Friday. Play is to resume Saturday. The champion, Anatoli Karpov, leads 5-2 in the match.

Admiral Sir John Fieldhouse, who played a key role in Britain's war with Argentina over the Falkland Islands, has been appointed chief of the British defense staff.

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AMERICAN TOPICS

This Beats Filling An Inside Straight

Pennsylvanians are just waking up to the fact that they have what may be the loosest gambling law in the United States, passed by lawmakers without debate and signed by an anti-gambling governor.

Nobody noticed that Frank J. O'Connell Jr., a Republican state representative from the Pocono Mountains resort area where hotel owners have long clamored for casino gambling, inserted the word "card" in an obscure liquor regulation allowing billiards, bowling and darts contests in bars.

The law allows anyone with a liquor license to run a card room. The house takes as much as it wants; the state neither taxes nor regulates play.

Governor Richard L. Thornburgh, a Republican, is on record against legalized gambling and, an aide said, was embarrassed over inadvertently signing the bill. A bipartisan group of legislators has introduced two bills to repeal the law, but this could take months.

Switching Signals At Old Notre Dame

The Reverend Theodore M. Hesburgh, president since 1952 of the University of Notre Dame at South Bend, Indiana, a legendary football power and a prominent Roman Catholic university in the United States, says he concluded a few years

ago that the university's theology department had become "so interested in being ecumenical that it was no longer Catholic."

Accordingly, in 1980, he

met with Cardinal Joseph McGinnis, conceding that genuine differences exist on how to view Notre Dame's Catholic nature, says, "If Notre Dame went secular, it would be like turning St. Patrick's Cathedral into a restaurant."

The Discreet Habit Of the Bourgeoisie

Heroin is becoming the drug of preference for members of the middle class who no longer get a kick from cocaine. Dr. Forrest Tennant, director of a chain of Los Angeles-based drug-abuse clinics, says, "We're not talking about gang members and dandies. I'm treating people who pay their union dues, go to the PTA [Parent-Teacher Association], take their kids to Little League."

The good news, Dr. Tennant said, is that middle-class addicts, with families and well-paying jobs, have too much to lose if they don't stop the habit and are highly motivated to do so.

The bad news, says Robert Robertson, head of the California Division of Drug Programs, is that "designer drugs," synthetic narcotics that are more powerful and more addictive than straight morphine, are going to be the problem for the late 1980s. He says, "If middle-class people are using heroin now, pretty soon they're going to be exposed to the designer drugs."

Notre Dame has a 60 percent Catholic faculty and a 92 per-

brought in a new chairman, the Reverend Richard McBrien, from Boston College, with orders to strengthen the department's Catholic character. The two-course theology requirement no longer offers a smorgasbord non-Catholic and even non-Christian religion; both courses must relate to church doctrine.

Professor Robert Wilken, a Lutheran expert on early church history who was hired in 1970, says, "When I came here you didn't have to be Catholic, you had to be sensitive to Catholic issues. Now you have to be Catholic."

— Compiled by ARTHUR HIGBEE

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Catholic faculty and a 92 per-

bent

cent Catholic student body. Father McBrien, conceding that genuine differences exist on how to view Notre Dame's Catholic nature, says, "If Notre Dame went secular, it would be like turning St. Patrick's Cathedral into a restaurant."

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Tamils Across the Strait

The tragedy unfolding in Sri Lanka, known as a showplace of democracy and development, finds its causes in historic tensions between the Buddhist Sinhalese majority and the Hindu Tamil minority. Tamil terrorists upset the balance two years ago, and the government's hesitations and the army's excesses have since made a bad situation worse. It appears that the struggle may be moving past the point of political return.

Americans and others are advising the government, even as it fights the terrorists, to ensure that the army treats the non-guerrilla Tamil population more carefully and to renew its search for a political settlement. This is good advice, but there is a sinking feeling all around that it is not enough.

It is not enough, for one reason: Sri Lanka faces an extremely difficult situation in India. Sri Lanka's Tamils have close connections to the 45 million Tamils in India's Tamil Nadu state — which lies at its closest point about an hour's speedboat ride away across the Palk Strait. The late Indira Gandhi allowed the Sri Lankan separatist army to train and stage in Tamil Nadu. Her successor as prime minister,

her son Rajiv, is regarded as more receptive to Sri Lankan complaints, but nationalist sentiment still makes it difficult to crack down. Guerrillas acknowledge to reporters that the supply line across the water remains open.

Unfortunately, there is more. Sri Lanka's Tamils, making up barely 12 percent of the population, can hardly expect on their own to force a partition and to set up and sustain an independent state. There is a suspicion that the terrorists' real strategy may be to provoke Sinhalese repression against Tamil civilians on a scale that would precipitate an Indian "peacekeeping" intervention. In the region, few have forgotten how Indian forces carved Bangladesh from Pakistan in 1971.

Rajiv Gandhi has assured visitors that India has no intention of a military intervention in Sri Lanka. But the situation on the ground is deteriorating. Terrorism, as India's own recent Sikh explosion amply demonstrated, hardens all sides. The first responsibility for what happens in Sri Lanka falls on the government in Colombo. But India also has a heavy responsibility, and it is not fulfilling it.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Poles Have Their Limits

It is always a sign of progress when a police state seriously prosecutes police crimes. The stiff sentences that Poland has imposed on four officers of the Interior Ministry for the murder of Father Jerzy Popieluszko sets a welcome new standard of accountability. Similar crimes with less famous victims too often went unacknowledged and unpunished. Ideally, the fate of Captain Grzegorz Piotrowski, Colonel Adam Pietruszka and Lieutenant Leszek Pekala and Waldemar Chmielewski will deter others in the security apparatus from giving and following murderous orders.

But what of the regime's responsibility? While it is unlikely that General Wojciech Jaruzelski himself ordered the murder of the pro-Solidarity priest, the official explanation strains credibility. It is that the murder was a plot by hard-line conspirators to discredit the

regime. The Jaruzelski government needed no such help to earn a reputation for brutal repression — not after years of martial law, fatal gunfire against demonstrating miners, thousands of political prisoners and the disappearance and murder of 50 Solidarity supporters.

Still, even this shameless regime could understand that the murder of an internationally known priest was carrying things too far. It learned again, as it did during the aborted show trial of Solidarity activists and the phony amnesty of 1983, that there are limits to what Polish and international opinion will bear.

Agitation for limits accounts for the modest progress thus far achieved. The Torun verdict is part of that progress. But never forget that the inspiration for it was an outraged Polish public, backed by influential foreign friends.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Skillful Tricky Speech

Once again it was skillful theater. Fresh from his starring role in the second inauguration, President Reagan brought some unusual guests to his fourth State of the Union address. His administration has done nothing to deserve credit for the achievements of Jean Nguyen, a Vietnamese refugee girl about to graduate from West Point, or Clara Hale, who cares for the babies of addicts in Harlem. But he is entitled to credit for giving them, and what they represent, respect.

It seemed contrived to schedule the speech on his 74th birthday. Yet that, too, warmed the atmosphere. What could be more amiably bipartisan than singing "Happy Birthday" to the president of the United States?

Nonetheless, there were deep flaws in the performance, flaws resembling those trick birthday candles that flash back into flame as soon as you blow them out. Mr. Reagan is fond of saying things that he knows to be contradicted and misleading, but even when corrected — flash — he keeps repeating them.

This has nothing to do with rhetorical flourishes. No one can begrudge a landslide victory his declaration that "this nation is poised for greatness." And parts of the president's program are bold and welcome. He lobbied stoutly for tax simplification, a goal that richly deserves priority from Congress. There is merit in his proposals to test enterprise zones to revive life and jobs in city slums, and in further deregulation of energy and transportation.

Still, there are those trick candles.

Some are small. The president implies that he is responsible for rising College Board scores and falling crime rates. What has he done to account for the scores? With the baby-boom bulge passing out of the crime-prone

years, there had better be a decline in crime. More disturbing are the larger candles, like the proposed balanced-budget amendment. It would forbid federal budget deficits and the pump-priming that Mr. Reagan has pursued for four years. "Nearly 50 years of government living beyond its means has brought us to a time of reckoning," he says. True. And what does that reckoning show? That President Reagan is running up more debt than all previous presidents put together.

Likewise, Mr. Reagan talks of a freeze on federal spending, the very word "freeze" connoting an across-the-board cut. But that is not what his budget proposes. He means a freeze on total spending, masking a jump of \$32 billion in defense. That may or may not be justified. A freeze it's not.

The most troubling double-talk concerns "star wars," the Strategic Defense Initiative. Mr. Reagan complains that it is not well understood. Small wonder, since what he describes is very different from what he is pursuing. "Its purpose is to deter war in the heavens and on Earth," he says, promising a system to defend all America, cities and missiles. But no such system will be remotely feasible for decades — and all the money now sought is for a system that would defend only missiles. That might become an aspect of deterrence. More likely, it will intensify the arms race.

The president must know that, just as he knows that the budget he has sent to Congress is out of balance by one-fifth of a trillion dollars, So why does he keep sparkling all those candles, telling what in politics might be passed off as little white lies? They are not lies, but they are not little, either.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

An Incomplete Trial in Poland

In the end, the [secret police] leadership has not been on trial, despite the fact that it must be held responsible for the brutality and the mentality of hate within the secret police.

It has been established that the secret police, with its close links to the government, systematically harassed and tortured political opponents. And now we know that it happened with the approval and even at the instigation

of the organization's leadership. We understand from the trial proceedings that the Popieluszko case was no exception. On the contrary, the priest was only one of the secret police's many victims, although the others did not pay with their lives.

The Torun trial could have been a turning point. It was not, partly due to the prosecution's increasingly cynical insinuation that Father Popieluszko was to blame for his death.

— *Algemeen Dagblad* (Rotterdam).

FROM OUR FEB. 9 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Germany Plans Big Naval Base
BERLIN — Plans for the new German naval base at Brunsbüttel, at the western end of the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal, are completed, and work is to begin immediately. The work will require many years, and when finished the new naval base will be the greatest on the North Sea. It is intended to rank with Kiel, with its great natural harbor, at the north-eastern end of the canal. The harbor will extend from Brunsbüttel north-eastward to the small lake connected with the canal, and will be divided into harbors for the largest warships and for merchant vessels. The construction of the base necessitates the deepening of the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal, so as to render it navigable by the largest German battleships existing or to be built within the next decade.

1935: Spots Breaking Out on the Sun
BERLIN — After nearly three months of gray wintry weather, the sun returned to this city on Feb. 8, and astronomers and meteorologists were rewarded for their long vigil by discovery of a group of enormous spots on the sun ten times the size of the Earth. Potsdam Observatory reports having found on the lower left edge of the sun a fantastical group of spots, the length of which the German scientists estimated to be between 37,500 and 43,750 miles. Astronomers say these sun spots represent a cyclone of powerful dimensions which has suddenly appeared on the sun and is now moving in the upper gas stratum and sending great waves of electrical tension into space. The public is warned to expect disturbances in radio and telephone communications.



32.3, 36.7, 49.5, 65.8, 67.6, 111.1 . . .

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — State of the Union speeches, if they are as good as President Reagan's was Wednesday night, are poetry. Budgets are prose — or, worse, numbers.

The State of the Union Message is where a president showcases everything that is going right, everything he hopes to accomplish. Budgets are where you sometimes have to confess that things are off track.

But there is nothing in the constitution that requires a president to advertise calamity. So Mr. Reagan, like his predecessors, hid it away, deep in the thicket of the budget document he put out last Monday.

Half of the scare story was tucked away in a table on page 157 of chapter five of the budget. The other half appears nowhere; you have to go into the past records to find it for yourself. I am going to put down a series of numbers for you to look at: 32.3, 36.7, 49.5, 65.8, 67.6, 111.1. Here are four more: 130.4, 142.6, 152.9, 159.2.

I am not trying to be mysterious. The numbers measure the annual interest payments on America's national debt. Put a dollar sign in front. Put a billion behind. What they describe is a runaway locomotive.

The first six numbers, running up from \$32 billion to \$111 billion, represent the actual increase in the annual interest payment between 1979 and 1984. (Only the last number is included in Mr. Reagan's budget.) It has more than tripled. And the next four numbers, jumping from \$130 billion to \$159 billion, are Mr. Reagan's proposed budget cuts — even if it accepts them all.

The explosion will go on until it ravages the value of the dollar — unless someone has the courage to

work with debt as well as with savings. It starts slowly, then explodes."

That explosion is now happening. I will wait whatever Congress does with Mr. Reagan's proposed budget cuts — even if it accepts them all.

If the cost of a weapons or welfare program were quintupling, everyone would say it was out of control.

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The Agenda May Upset King Fahd

By Mazher Hamid

WASHINGTON — King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, the first ruler of the Middle Eastern nation to serve a full term, has been in office for more than 10 years. His reign has been marked by a long, long time on coronation, but it would be hard to say that he has done much to rule the way he wanted to rule. The Saudi king has a great deal of power, but it is not clear what he does with it.

What brought Zhao Guomin to the Shanghai Municipal Prison was not a political crime, but a medical one. When President Mao Zedong came to power in 1949, he declared that the Poles of the world must have the same rights as the Chinese. He said that the Chinese must have the same rights as the Poles. When President Mao died in 1976, he was succeeded by Deng Xiaoping, who was head of the Shanghai Pharmacological Institute in a case that was swallowed up for a time in the general tumult of the Cultural Revolution.

Now 43, Mr. Zhao has about 18 months of an eight-year prison term still to serve, and he counts himself a lucky man. "I could have been executed," he said. "I am well in my eyes as he spoke of his victim's family and of the trials of his own wife and son as they await his return."

Mr. Zhao's story is one of many in the forbidding edifice at 147 Changyang Street in central Shanghai that have their origin in the "10 years of calamity," as the Cultural Revolution is officially known.

When Mao set out in 1966 to turn Chinese society upside down, he unleashed forces that shattered hundreds of thousands of lives, and the legacy is still felt in every corner of the nation's life.

A tour of the Shanghai prison is a sobering affair. More than 60 percent of the 3,700 inmates are under 35, men and women who belong to what Chinese call the "lost generation" of youth whose education and family life were uprooted when the Cultural Revolution closed schools, set children

Chinese Prisons Filled By a 'Lost Generation'

Cultural Revolution Shattered Lives Of Accomplices as Well as Its Victims

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service

SHANGHAI — He was seated at a table in the prison dispensary, dressed in a white duster. From the anguish in his eyes and the awkward way he rose to his feet, it was plain he was no ordinary doctor.

What brought Zhao Guomin to the Shanghai Municipal Prison was not a political crime, but a medical one. When President Mao Zedong came to power in 1949, he declared that the Poles of the world must have the same rights as the Chinese. He said that the Chinese must have the same rights as the Poles. When President Mao died in 1976, he was succeeded by Deng Xiaoping, who was head of the Shanghai Pharmacological Institute in a case that was swallowed up for a time in the general tumult of the Cultural Revolution.

Now 43, Mr. Zhao has about 18 months of an eight-year prison term still to serve, and he counts himself a lucky man. "I could have been executed," he said. "I am well in my eyes as he spoke of his victim's family and of the trials of his own wife and son as they await his return."

Mr. Zhao's story is one of many in the forbidding edifice at 147 Changyang Street in central Shanghai that have their origin in the "10 years of calamity," as the Cultural Revolution is officially known.

When Mao set out in 1966 to turn Chinese society upside down, he unleashed forces that shattered hundreds of thousands of lives, and the legacy is still felt in every corner of the nation's life.

A tour of the Shanghai prison is a sobering affair. More than 60 percent of the 3,700 inmates are under 35, men and women who belong to what Chinese call the "lost generation" of youth whose education and family life were uprooted when the Cultural Revolution closed schools, set children

against parents and licensed mayhem against anybody standing for the established order.

"What we have here in many respects are the victims of the Cultural Revolution," said Wu Jichen, the prison's deputy warden, as he led a visitor through workshops and classrooms that cluster around granite cell blocks built by the British between 1903 and 1923. "They belong to a generation that was told by the Gang of Four that education was useless, so they grew up without culture, without any sense of right and wrong."

What we try to do is to engage in a process of remodeling, to try and help the inmates distinguish what is right from what is wrong.

Similar accounts have been offered for many years in Chinese prisons, but officials acknowledge now that much of what was said in the past was false or at least exaggerated. The picture that has emerged since the ascent of China's current leader, Deng Xiaoping, is one in which the country's vast network of prisons and labor camps, indeed the entire legal system, was fatally prejudiced by arbitrariness and brutality.

All of this has changed. In two years, under a crackdown on crime begun by Mr. Deng, thousands of people have been executed, some within days of their offense. Troubling questions remain about the fairness of trials and limited opportunities for defense.

The case of Dr. Zhao suggests that there is still much that is arbitrary in the sentencing. As he told it, he was pressed into joining an "investigation team" that came to the pharmacological institute to press charges of spying against the party secretary. Because torture was to be involved, the team wanted a doctor present, but as things progressed Dr. Zhao became an accomplice in the beating.

Dr. Zhao said the death was covered up at the time, but the case was reopened at the widow's insistence after the overthrow of the Gang of Four in 1976. Two of the five assailants were tried, and Dr. Zhao received the sniffer sentence. After two years at hard labor and two more in another prison, he was assigned to the dispensary. On his

release next year, he expects to be reassigned to medical work in Shanghai.

Against this, other sentences seem relatively severe. Chen Jing-chang, conductor of the prison orchestra, is serving a 15-year term for "molesting women" while interviewing them for posts with a Shanghai ensemble. Now he spends his days teaching the violin, flute and other instruments and rehearsing musicians and singers.

Work is the center of prison life. Inmates labor eight hours a day, six days a week for three yuan (\$1.07), plus monthly bonuses of up to 20 yuan. All are required to attend classes and to work toward at least a junior middle school certificate, or two years of high school. Each block has a television set, a library and a pingpong table. A half-hour family visit once a month is permitted, and about a fifth of the prisoners are allowed to go home for a couple of days each year.

According to Mr. Wu, the deputy governor, the last time anybody escaped was in 1975, clinging to the underside of a delivery truck, and he was caught in hours. Although the internal guards are unarmed, officials say none have been attacked in memory. "What we aim for is to achieve the kind of relationship doctors have with patients," said Mr. Wu. "You can see for yourself, there is no hostility between wardens and prisoners."

In a speech in October, Mr. Chernenko called for labor discipline.

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"All deals about import, export and those made through the State Trading Corp. would be scrutinized," the newspaper said. The corporation handles India's imports of such commodities as edible oil and sugar and such exports as tea. In its latest report for the year ending last March, the corporation said it imported goods valued at \$1.2 billion while exports were put at \$360 million.

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ARTS / LEISURE

A Whiff of Timelessness at Show of Impressionists

By Michael Gibson
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — As the 19th century recedes into history, we can look on it and recognize a reflection of our own features, but also the traits that make parts of history — that area of time in which behavior and values grow subtly and increasingly distant from our own.

Some things appear to preserve their timeless self-evidence — the paintings of the Impressionists, for instance, as attested by the exhibition "Impressionism and the French Landscape," which was earlier on view at the Los Angeles County Museum during the Olympic Games, then at the Art Institute of Chicago. Such timelessness is, of course, an illusion of perspective, and the organizers of the show have reacted against this view by attempting to present the 137 paintings from Frédéric Bazille to Vincent van Gogh — plus a collection of period landscape photos — as an expression of the preoccupations of their own time.

As a result, the paintings are not hung chronologically nor are the works of any painter presented together. Instead there has been an attempt to present the topical subject matter of Impressionist painting under several headings: rivers, roads and railways; private and public gardens, the French countryside.

Consequently you can savor some admirable Monets (including a delightful snowscape), compare three versions of Cézanne's view of the sea from L'Estaque on loan from three different museums, observe how Pissarro renders the same scene in summer and in winter or note how surprisingly feeble many of Renoir's paintings now appear to be.

Alternatively, you can follow the more scholarly line implicit in the organization of the show and amplified in the catalog. This attempts to show how the Impressionists' paintings reflect the interests and concerns of the expanding industrial world and are not just a pursuit of "pure painting."

The seductive quality of much of this painting is typified in a work like Monet's "Les Bassins de la Grenouillère," in which the dapple of light and color, rendered by swiftly applied dots of paint, instantly call to mind an atmosphere and a state of mind. The painting is satisfying as an organization of color on canvas.

"The goal is not to create art in the narrow sense, but to create culture," an essay in the catalog declares. This culture, we are led to understand, is the strange fruit bred out of Andy Warhol, Walt Disney, rock music and J. Walter

Thompson. Scharf calls his style Pop Surrealism.

Surely no artist can claim that his goal is to "create culture." He may, in time and in retrospect, realize that this is indeed what he has done, but as everyone knows who has flipped through a book on Zen ownership, you do not hit the target until you stop thinking about it.

Also, to the extent that these artists are so popular, it hinges together an undeniable artistic quality and a kind of transcendent nostalgia — the retrospective discovery of one of those instants of delight that we always manage to savor better in memory than at the moment we are experiencing it.

"L'Impressionisme et le paysage français," Grand Palais, Paris, to April 22.

□

Anyone caring to see the latest fashions in art can go to the top floor of the Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris, where an international selection of the latest in Pop Culture is being presented under the title "Figuration Libre."

The show is a trans-Atlantic venture in which noisy and expensive young graffitiists from the United States — the Yankee doodlers, as a visitor called them (Keith Haring, Kenny Scharf, Crash and Jean-Michel Basquiat) — are shown beside their equally noisy but less expensive French confrères (Rami Blanck, François Boisrond, Robert Combès, Hervé and Richard [Buddy] Di Rosa and Louis Jamaine).

What the show offers is basically a self-indulgent display of post-adolescent high spirits. None of the artists is over 30, and most take obvious if occasionally laborious pleasure in their derivative horseplay.

When Al Capp discovered that his characters in the "Li'l Abner" comic strip were "socially significant," he never really recovered from the blow. The same fate now threatens young Americans who, like Haring, Basquiat or Crash, began as spray-can artists working on the streets or the subway. They have since gone public, as one of their eulogists rather gruesomely puts it, and have been co-opted by some powerful New York galleries.

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Both media carry inscriptions that emerge somewhere in the mid-ground between Ronald Crumb, pattern painting and the cloth *molas* produced by the Indian women of Panama. Basquiat, 25, born in Brooklyn of a Puerto Rican mother and a Haitian father, also has some innate artistic qualities. The randomness that characterizes his paintings is perfectly adapted to (and could even be beautiful on a blank wall). But expectations shift as soon as the setting and the medium change. In a gallery or museum sense, something that affects the daily lives of the people to whom it belongs, one may wonder what cultural function is served by the presence of their works in the homes of wealthy patrons who are probably neither black nor Hispanic.

Some work does stand out. The French are uniformly as rowdy as beerhall brawlers, as fleetingly amusing, and as lastingly dull. Among them, Boisrond at least finds a degree of structural coherence.

The American contingent also has its roisterers (Scharf, for instance; his oversized doodles would look cheerful enough on a telephone pad), but Keith Haring,

daughter of Jaira. By 1880, he was working hard on the theme of "Cain." The painting, shown at the Salon in 1883, was thought so admirable that the French government felt impelled to acquire it for the nation. Cormon was awarded the Croix de la Légion d'Honneur.

Prehistory was the next step for Cormon. "Retour d'une chasse à l'ours à l'âge de pierre" (Back From Bear Hunting in the Stone Age) was also acquired by the French government.

Cormon could not go further back in time short of doing dinosaurs, so he turned eastward, trying Hindu mythology. "L'Enlèvement de Siva" (1910) shows a chariot drawn by two horses soaring into the sky in a golden cloud, while vaguely prehistoric men and women in animal hides prostrate themselves in the foreground. This too appeared at Drouot in March when it was knocked down for a price, a mere 30,000 francs.

Cormon was only 19 when he completed his first ambitious painting, which he sent to the 1863 Salon. Called "La Mort de Mahomet" (The Death of Mohammed), it is a huge affair depicting the prophet inside a mosque of vast proportions seething with a pique do-Oriental crowd. The attempt at creating a dramatic effect through the gesticulation of figures and the chiaroscuro is not very successful, and was knocked down at 170,000 francs (then about \$21,000) when it came up for sale at Drouot last March. But in 1863 it was enthusiastically received.

In the late 1860s, Cormon turned to the Dark Ages for inspiration. "The Wedding of the Nibelungen" won him a medal at the 1870 Salon. Cormon worked his way backward through the history of mankind. In the 1877 Salon, he exhibited "Jesus Resuscitating la fille de Jair" (Jesus Resuscitating the daughter of Jaira). By 1880, he was working hard on the theme of "Cain." The painting, shown at the Salon in 1883, was thought so admirable that the French government felt impelled to acquire it for the nation. Cormon was awarded the Croix de la Légion d'Honneur.

The two sales held at Drouot in 1984, and another this week, have shown a side to Cormon's art that one would barely suspect from his work displayed in the Musée du Luxembourg in Paris. When he was not doing his academic stunt, Cormon could paint in such a different manner that his authorship can only be established by the studio mark "F.C." stamped with a seal in dark block letters in the lower corner of his paintings, or by the Drouot oval stamp devised for the Cormon sales, used on the back of his oils on board.

Sometimes there is a trace of Gustave Courbet's influence about his work, as in a large-size mountainous landscape, strongly delineated, that was cheap at 2,000 francs.

Clearly, what buyers still expect from Cormon is the official style that earned him his fame in his

lifetime, not his private experiments in modernity. A dealer bought the portrait of a woman standing in a pale blue silk dress with a profusion of white lace and pink knotted ribbons done in great detail for 4,000 francs.

Even more revealing, perhaps, were the 70 drawings or so that sold mostly for less than 1,000 francs each. These were essentially figure studies, from muscular blacksmiths pounding away at their anvils — obviously done for "La Forge" at the Musée du Luxembourg — to a multitude of women in the nude or in full dress.

Cormon was anxious to study movement and unusual postures. Alas, he uniformly failed. As long

as he stuck to portraits — his heads, done in great detail — he was safe. What he could not do was draw freely, swiftly, and joyously, fleeting impression. His only way to effectiveness was to painstakingly multiply details, which he could do in any style.

Cormon could perform as a conscientious craftsman, not as an artist reacting to emotion. Working in the imaginary manner of a big-gone period or of another artist was his sole talent. That is the essence of what we call, with an excess of courtesy, academic art.

CARAVAGGIO SHOW — "The Musicians," by Michelangelo Merisi da Caravaggio, is displayed at "The Age of Caravaggio," which runs at the Metropolitan Museum in New York from Saturday through April 14. It includes the largest number of the artist's works ever assembled in the United States, plus 60 paintings by his contemporaries.

Sale Gives a Backstage View of a 19th-Century French Academic Painter

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — A modest sale conducted on Wednesday by Antoine Godeau at Drouot provided a rare insight into what academic painting really is about. The subject was Fernand Cormon, whose name may not mean a great deal today, but whose career was a long success from start to finish.

Although he was born in Paris in 1834, Cormon first studied in Brussels under Jean François Portaels.

SOUREN MELIKIAN

to whom he probably owes the attraction that he felt throughout his life for Orientalist subjects. Back in Paris, Cormon continued his training under the stilted Alexandre Cabanel, and also Eugène Fromentin, better known for his romantic novel "Dominique" than his paintings which often deal with North Africa in a sort of Delacroix style.

Cormon was only 19 when he completed his first ambitious painting, which he sent to the 1863 Salon. Called "La Mort de Mahomet" (The Death of Mohammed), it is a huge affair depicting the prophet inside a mosque of vast proportions seething with a pique do-Oriental crowd. The attempt at creating a dramatic effect through the gesticulation of figures and the chiaroscuro is not very successful, and was knocked down at 170,000 francs (then about \$21,000) when it came up for sale at Drouot last March. But in 1863 it was enthusiastically received.

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WITNESS Mixes Harrison Ford and Amish

CAPSULE comments on films recently released in the United States:

"Witness" directed by Peter Weir, written by Earl Wallace and William Kelley, is the story of John Book (Harrison Ford), a tough

gun-toting Philadelphia narcotics detective who, to escape being killed by fellow detectives with

connections to the drug trade, must

MOVIE MARQUEE

hide out with Amish farmers in Pennsylvania Dutch country. The pain God-fearing ways of the plain Amish, as well as a young Amish widow named Rachel (Kelly McGillis), change Book's life. "The best things about the film are the actors who play it. Ford is very attractive as John Book, a sort of toned-down, urban Han Solo, and McGillis, who was so special in 'Reuben, Reuben,' is enchanting as the Amish widow," says Vincent Canby of The New York Times.

Timothy Hutton and Sean Penn

play the real-life spies Christopher Boyce and Andrew Daulton Lee in "The Falcon and the Snowman," directed by John Schlesinger. In January 1977, Boyce and Lee, who had gone to school together in upper-middle-class southern California, were arrested on charges of having sold top-secret U.S. government documents to the Soviet Union through the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City over a period of two years. Both men, then in their 20s, were convicted and sent to prison. Lee with a life term and Boyce for 40 years. "The Falcon and the Snowman" is a very curious though effective entertainment, a scathing social satire in the form of an outrageously clumsy spy story told with a completely straight face," says Vincent Canby of The New York Times.

DOONESBURY

LONDON — Temple Bar, the 17th-century stone archway that once served as an entrance to the City of London financial district, is to be re-erected in the churchyard of St. Paul's Cathedral.

The archway, reputed to have been designed by Sir Christopher Wren, has spent the last century at the entrance to Theobald's Park in Hertfordshire, where it has been crumpled and vandalized.

Lord Avon, undersecretary for the environment, said Thursday the government had accepted an inspector's recommendation that Temple Bar be dismantled, repaired and re-erected in the shadow of St. Paul's, Wren's masterpiece.

The stone arch, erected in 1670, formed the main eastern entrance to the City of London at the intersection of Fleet Street and the Strand. It was pulled down in 1787 as part of a road-widening project.

The pieces were bought by Sir Henry Meaux and the arch was re-erected at his estate at Theobald's Park.

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ARTS

A DEALER LIVES HIS AMERICAN DREAM

Stuart and Susan Feld, who have been collecting paintings, drawings and Empire furniture for nearly 20 years, share a set of aesthetic standards that are as rigid as they are private. Past a certain point, not even the most enthusiastic outsider will be able to appreciate the fine dis-

as president, director and owner. Other factors—Feld's timing and tenacity—have certainly helped. But timing can be called luck; tenacity can be called bluster. Taste, on the other hand, cannot be dismissed, and it is Stuart Feld's taste that has earned him his reputation. According to Ira



Stuart and Susan Feld's home is a treasure trove of American art.

tinctions. But those distinctions have become the language of a 15-year marriage and the heart of the financial success that makes their collecting possible. Stuart Feld carries his standards to work each day the way most people carry the morning paper. His loyalty to his own sense of style may be the single best explanation for the economic stability and artistic reputation of Hirsch & Adler, the Manhattan gallery of American art where Feld serves

Spanierman, a specialist in 19th- and 20th-century American painting, was Feld who "recognized before anyone else the significance of a lot of American paintings—artistically, historically and culturally." White House Curator Clement Conger says flatly that Feld is responsible for Hirsch & Adler: "He really built it up to be one of the great sources of American art among the big galleries." And John Howat, director of the department of American

art at the Metropolitan Museum, calls Feld "one of the most knowledgeable people in the field, the person who, more than any other, has helped to make the market expensive for American works of art."

Stuart Feld would have no trouble with such assessments. A short, attractive man with an air of simmering condescension, he likes to tell stories that confirm his gift of foresight. Nineteen years ago, for example, he tried unsuccessfully to have the Metropolitan's acquisitions committee purchase a Seth Eastman painting for \$26,000. They said no. Last month, Feld says with obvious pride, Hirsch & Adler sold the painting for \$650,000. Feld's tendency toward self-congratulation may be one of the reasons why it is hard to find anyone who will comment on him personally. But that doesn't bother Feld a bit. "I think," he says carefully, "that when one is a successful person, there are many people around who are somewhat envious of that success. There is such a thing as professional jealousy. I really have only one person to live with, and that's myself. I do the best I can. If everyone doesn't love me, I can't say I love everyone either. I know some people say I was just in the right place at the right time. But to a certain extent, I created the right time."

Born and raised in New Jersey, his father a lawyer, his mother an antiques dealer, Feld was a premed student at

Princeton when he realized that art history would be, as he puts it, "my passion." As a graduate student in fine arts at Harvard's Fogg Museum, he spent four years studying the preclassical, Renaissance, Baroque, 18th-, 19th- and early-20th-century periods. But Feld was frustrated by the Fogg's traditional approach, with its prejudice toward Europe. "The perception of the faculty at the Fogg," he recalls, "was that American art was not something that somebody who was as gifted as they told me they thought I was should be doing." Feld set about educating himself. He spent summer hours in the university's libraries, poring over every American art book he could find. He dedicated his weekends to touring the New England countryside, becoming familiar with not only the region's architecture but with its great collections.

Feld left Harvard before completing his doctoral dissertation and took a job at the Metropolitan as one of its first student fellows. Immersing himself in his work there, he quickly earned a grant from the Ford Foundation to catalog the museum's vast but disorganized American paintings collection. He made a lot of acquisitions ("though not as many as I should have been allowed to") and assembled the groundbreaking exhibit "Three Centuries of American Painting" in 1965. At the Met he also continued the business of educating himself. "By absolute, self-imposed policy,"

Romance in New York is a tricky business. It's even trickier for a European who has come to make a career there. Where does one find time to master all the social forms of a new city? And how, if one does happen to meet an intriguing stranger, is one to avoid falling into the routine of restaurant dates and "What do you do?" This issue of AVENUE INTERNATIONAL asks three bright, successful—and single—European women living on Manhattan's Upper East Side to tell us how they manage fast-paced careers and urban romance on foreign soil.

DOMINIQUE STALLAERTS

Dominique Stallaerts loves contradiction and contrast: she adores New York City but only when she can get

away for the weekends. She admits with amusement that she dates a prince who is also boxer. As an art dealer she's a paradox, too: though she deals in 19th-century European Salon paintings, she personally prefers "expressive, more aggressive contemporary painting" and wrote a thesis on abstract expressionism.

Stallaerts, 23, was born in Brussels. She studied art history in London, worked at Christie's and came to New York two years ago. With a Paris-based partner she now travels around Europe about four times a year, "running through the painting flea markets." "We get the lowest price," she explains, "because the painting is bought out of hundreds at 6 a.m. when the trucks are being unloaded." Restored and re-framed, the paintings most often

Please turn page



Dominique Stallaerts sells paintings and dates a prince who boxes.

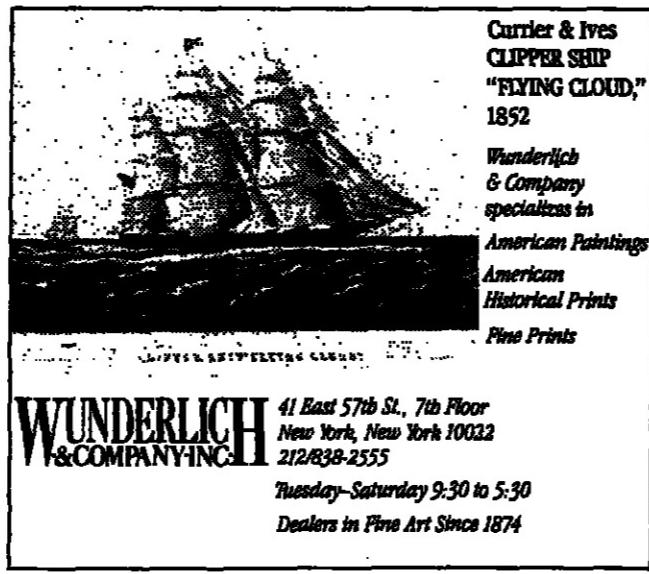
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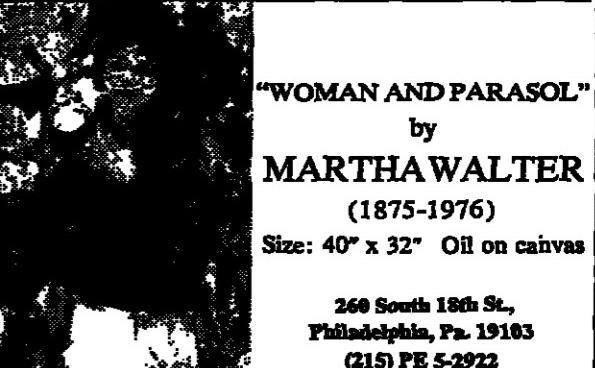
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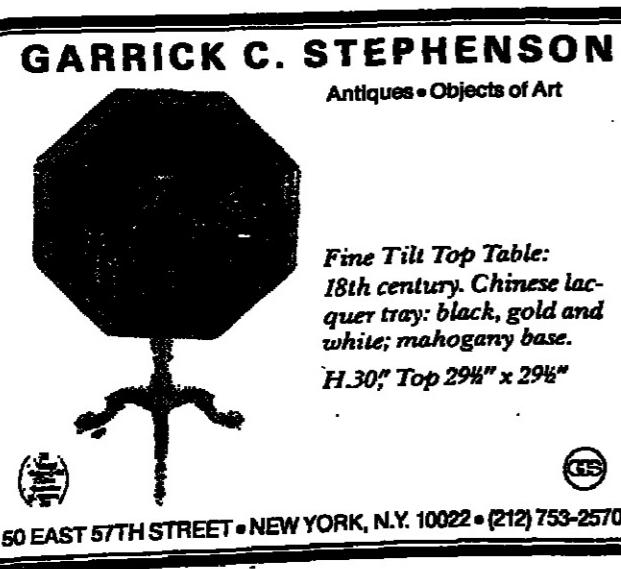
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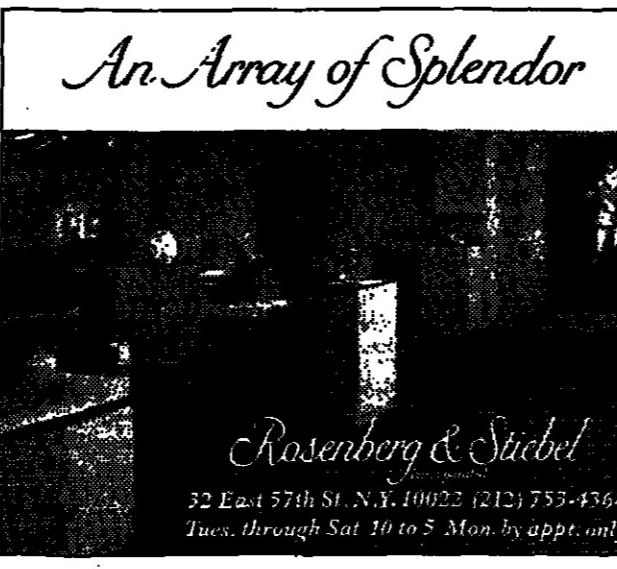
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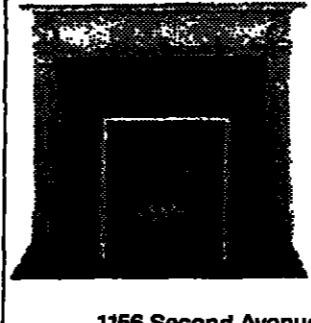
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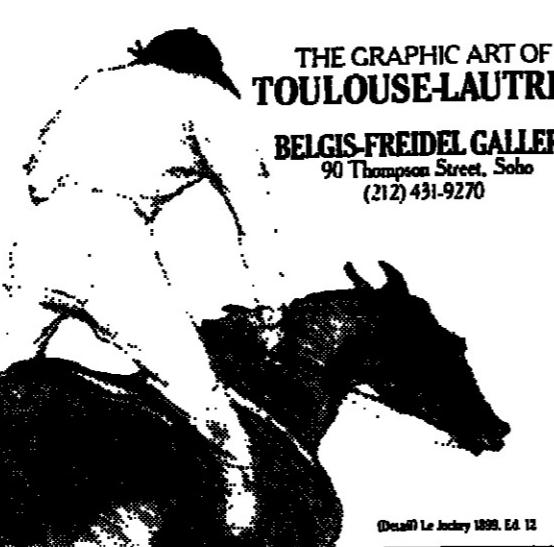
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CALENDAR

FEBRUARY

9

1 "The Age of Caravaggio" is the major exhibit opening this month at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. One hundred paintings by Caravaggio, his North Italian predecessors and his contemporaries in Rome will be included. Through April 14. On February 28 the Metropolitan's "The Treasury of San Marco" exhibit will feature more than 40 major works from the Basilica of San Marco in Venice. Through June 2. Fifth Avenue at 82nd Street. For information, call (212) 879-5500.

10

1 The board of governors of the Westminster Kennel Club will hold a black-tie dinner at 8:00 p.m. in the Union Club to celebrate the kennel club's 109th annual all-breed dog show. The show itself will take place at Madison Square Garden tomorrow and the following day. Tickets for the dinner are by invitation only. 101 East 69th Street. For information, call (212) 682-6852.

11

1 Nouveau Drouot will be holding a full schedule of auctions. On February 11 and 12: a 2:15 p.m. sale of 17th- and 18th-century finely bound French books. On March 20: 19th-century French books. On March 22: paintings by School of Paris artists, including Raoul Dufy and Marie Laurencin. On March 27: 18th-century furniture and old master paintings. Nine rue Drouot, Paris.

12

1 Tavern on the Green is the setting for "An Homage to Pierre Franey by the Great Chefs of France" to benefit the Greater New York chapter of the March of Dimes. Among the chefs flying to New York to prepare the dinner are Paul Bocuse, Roger Vergé and Gaston Le Nôtre. Count Ghislain de Vogüe serves as honorary chairman of the gala dinner, which is being underwritten by Moët & Chandon. Tickets are \$500. Central Park West at 57th Street. For information, call (212) 922-1460.

13

1 This morning Tiffany & Co. inaugurates Her Royal Highness Princess Chantal of France's porcelain collection. Fifth Avenue at 57th Street. For information, call (212) 755-8000.

15

1 The Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum's major show this month, "Kandinsky in Paris 1934-1944," is the final exhibit in a series on Wassily Kandinsky's art. Through April 14. On February 22 "Frankenthaler: Works on Paper, 1949-1984" will display 75 gouaches, watercolors, acrylics and drawings by Helen Frankenthaler. Through April 21. 1071 Fifth Avenue. For information, call (212) 360-3500.

18

1 Through February 20 André Laug's spring collection will be shown at Martha. On February 25 Stavropoulos will present his collection. 475 Park Avenue. For information, call (212) 753-1511.

21

1 The New York City Ballet Guild is hosting its annual luncheon for members and their guests today at noon. Lunch will be followed by a special performance of ballet excerpts narrated by New York

City Ballet Dancers Daniel and Joseph Duell. Tickets are \$50 and \$100. New York State Theater, Lincoln Center. For information, call (212) 870-5585.

ets are \$300, and proceeds aid the Postgraduate Center for Mental Health. Park Avenue at 50th Street. For information, call (212) 755-1190.

28

1 The Grand Ballroom of the New York Hilton Hotel will be the setting for the Flame of Truth award presentation in honor of Bloomingdale's Chairman Marvin S. Traub. The black-tie testimonial dinner-dance, which begins with 6:30 p.m. cocktails, will be hosted by the Fund for Higher Education. Melvin Jacobs, chairman and chief executive officer of Saks Fifth Avenue, and Leonard Lauder, president of Estée Lauder, will serve as chairmen. Tickets are \$300, and funds raised will establish the Marvin S. Traub Scholarship Fund at Harvard College. Avenue of the Americas at 53rd Street. For information, call (212) 354-4660.

MARCH

5

1 Christie's hosts 10:00 a.m. and 2:00 p.m. sales of fine jewelry. On March 6: American and European prints. On March 9: English and continental furniture. On March 12: English and continental silver and works of art. On March 15: American paintings, drawings and sculpture. On March 20 and 21: fine Japanese works of art. On March 28: stamps. On March 30: art nouveau and art deco sculpture. 502 Park Avenue. For information, call (212) 546-1000.

14

1 Sotheby's will host a 2:00 p.m. sale of fine old master paintings. On March 23: French and continental furniture and decorations. On March 30: 19th-century furniture, decorations and works of art. 1334 York Avenue. For information, call (212) 606-7000.

—Maura Kinney

ARTS

Continued from opening page

he recalls, "I tried to see not less than one important private collection in the city every week." Feld laughs. "Ethel Scull was the only person who ever said no."

But Feld's accomplishments and the recognition they inspired failed to endear himself to Thomas Hoving, who became the museum's director in 1967. Recalls Hoving: "His problem was that he had an inflated opinion of himself. He's abrupt and abrasive by nature. His manner is condescending. He was like a Dr. Spock of the art world. The fact that he was right in his opinions much of the time, that he talked up the paintings to the acquisitions committee with impeccable logic, didn't help at all."

Feld prefers to recall his years at the Met by saying he was "Hoving's first curatorial drop-out" and letting it go at that. When pressed, he elaborates. "In April of '67" he says, "Hoving appointed me head of the American paintings department, and he charged me with the responsibility of terminating somebody who was in the department because he didn't think that that person was doing anything for the museum. I was leaving on a business trip, and when I got back ten days later I found that the person he had wanted me to fire had meanwhile been made curator of a newly formed department." The man? Henry Geldzahler, who went on to become New York's arts commissioner. The department? Modern paintings—"in which gesture," Feld says, "more than 50% of the curatorial objects that fell into my department were no longer in my care—including some pictures that were the subject of a book that I was writing."

Feld resigned from the Met in the summer of 1967 and was quickly confronted with a slew of offers from various New York galleries. He chose Hirsch & Adler, he says, because of the fine quality of its American holdings. In

his 17 years there he has made the gallery one of the few truly significant American specialist houses in the country. Having mounted a number of opinion-molding exhibits, including the universally praised "The American Experience" in 1976, Feld has now expanded his scope to include prints and sculpture. One particularly notable feature of his gallery is the outstanding quality of its catalogs, at once scrupulous in scholarship and beautifully designed. Feld's latest enterprise is in the field of contemporary art—with Hirsch & Adler Modern.

The Felds met when Susan was registrar at the New York Cultural Center. They were engaged three weeks later. Since then, they have canvassed the country and the Continent in search of their first love—American Empire furniture. When they began, it was rarely collected and little known: another example of Fidelian foresight.

The Felds' examples from the Empire period are remarkably graceful, impeccably preserved: They abound in the living and dining rooms, which, Susan says, "are as pure as they can be and still be a home." There is gilt trim on the lamps and chairs, a side table with a winged woman at its base, intricately carved moldings, window curtains draped like viewing-stand banners. A James Platt painting hangs over the Empire couch. Other canvases—by Adelheid Dietrich and David Johnson—are elegantly arranged on the walls and perfectly lighted, museum-style.

But for all the treasures on display in the apartment, the most remarkable fact about the Felds' home is that they have managed to avoid a cluttered look. Says Stuart: "Someone once said that the mark of true collectors is that they have closets full of pictures. Well, we qualify."

—Lisa Grunwald

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28

STYLE

Continued from opening page

The Grand Ballroom of the New Hilton Hotel will be the setting for the Flame of Truth presentation in honor of Biggs' Chairman Marvin Fisher. The black-tie dinner, which begins at 7 p.m., cocktails, will be held by the Fund for Higher Education, executive officer of the Marvin Jacobs, chairman, Leonard President of Estee Lauder as chairman. Tickets are \$500 and funds raised will go to the Marvin S. Johnson Fund at the 153rd Avenue of the Americas, 212-554-4650.

MARCH
5

Leila Taghnia-Milani hosts 10:30 a.m. sales of fine jewelry—American and English. On March 9, English antique furniture. On March 16, English art. On March 23, English paintings, drawings. On March 24, English works of art. On March 25, English prints. On March 26, English antiques. On March 27, English antiques.

14

She hasn't had any trouble finding a very loyal group of international collectors either. They check in regularly at the Upper East Side gallery she opened almost two years ago to see the



Leila Taghnia-Milani shows international artists in her gallery.

KEEPING THE HOME FIRES BURNING

The awful thing about a fireplace in Manhattan is having to get the wood to put in it. It isn't easy, after all, finding trees to cut down, and walking around with an ax tends to put people off. Going to the local market for one of those twined bundles of quartered logs is just not it, either: one always feels a bit foolish, somehow, heading home with a bag of groceries in one hand and a bundle in the other, especially when the bundle costs more than the groceries and ends up being wet. Ordering a cord of wood from some troll in the country is the braver way to go, until one discovers the law against upstairs delivery of loose firewood and has to lug it up piece by piece to make a sort of rustic disaster of the living room.

Not so the connoisseur. For him, there is never any question about it. Year after year, winter after chilly New York winter, he picks up the phone, places his order and speedily receives the finest firewood that money can buy, packaged in a ruggedly handsome burlap bag with pale blue letters stenciled across the front: CLARK & WILKINS, QUALITY FIREPLACE LOGS SINCE 1870, 1871 PARK AVE. NYC...

It is up on 128th Street, in the shadow of the elevated tracks of the Penn Central railroad, surrounded by burned-out tenements and housing projects and little corner bodegas, that Clark & Wilkins carries on a business begun 115 years ago.

The office is small and dreary. The walls are natural brick, the windows grimy and barred. An appearance of unconquerable clutter is spread across the three wooden desks that take up much of the room. More compelling are the old photographs, curling out of their frames and hung randomly around the room. One shows a barge piled high with cut logs. Another shows a dockside lot stocked with hundreds and hundreds of logs, towering high as a house. Yet another shows a horse-drawn wagon, with two men sitting atop it holding the reins.

That, explains Rob Canora, the firm's fine wood manager, is pretty much the way things went in the last three decades of the 19th century. A century ago, he says, Clark & Wilkins was a booming concern, with barges bringing wood down the Hudson and merchant schooners bringing it north from the forests of Virginia. With the advent of oil and electric heat, Clark & Wilkins consolidated its operations at the East 128th Street dockside lot. And when a fire broke out some 30 years ago, completely destroying the company's firewood in stock, Clark & Wilkins retrenched again, this time to its current address.

Whittled down as it may be, Clark & Wilkins is hardly some hapless anachronism. The last ten years have seen a revival of interest in firewood for heating. The company has also expanded into year-round endeavors—ironwork, fencing, masonry—that help bal-

ance firewood's wintertime market. Most important is a loyal clientele with whom Clark & Wilkins carries on the sort of rapport that seems as dated as the photographs on the company's walls.

Like any good doctor or investment counselor, Canora politely refuses to name names. "But there are a lot of celebrities," he puts forth. "Businessmen, politicians, quite a number of entertainment figures." With the lure of avoiding a dollar-per-bag delivery charge, many customers make an annual visit—or send their chauffeurs—to pick up enough wood to last the winter, and the sight of a limousine idling up on 128th Street amid rusted-out junkers is a perfectly everyday one. "In a way," says Canora, "the evolution of Clark & Wilkins is the evolution of the city."

But the things that matter most have remained as they always were. The wood is from upstate, in Sullivan County, bought from certain farmers who understand Clark & Wilkins' special needs. It's cut only in winter, when the trees are free of sap. (Wood cut in warmer months will always be "green wood," no matter how long it sits.) After it makes the journey down to New York City, it always ends up in the burlap bags with the pale blue stenciling across the front. The bags, says Canora with a smile, always make an impression. They're the reason some of his customers choose to buy in the first place. And they're the reason some customers call up afterwards. "They're always very polite, and what they want to know," says Canora, "is if they're supposed to give the bags back."

—Michael Shnayerson

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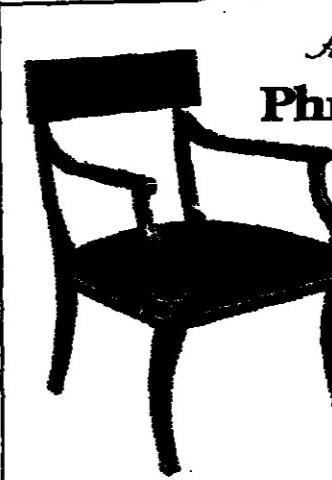


A detail from "The Musical Soiree" by L.R. Trinquesse (1745-1800). This and other major examples of French painting of the 17th, 18th and 19th century can be seen, by appointment, at our gallery in New York.

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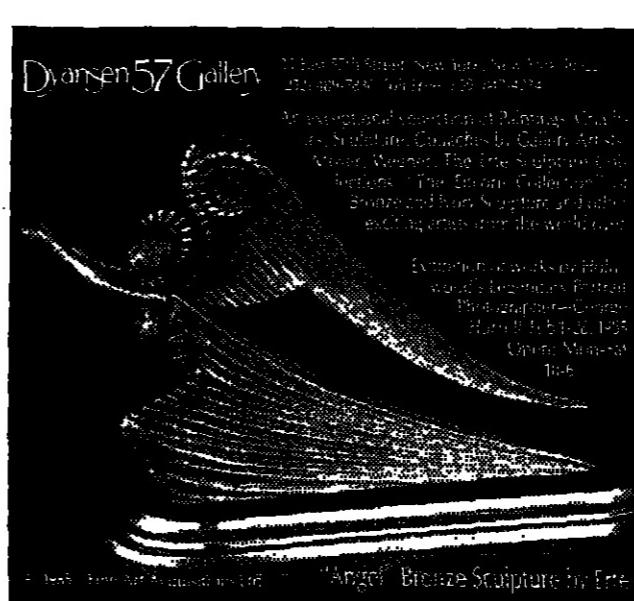
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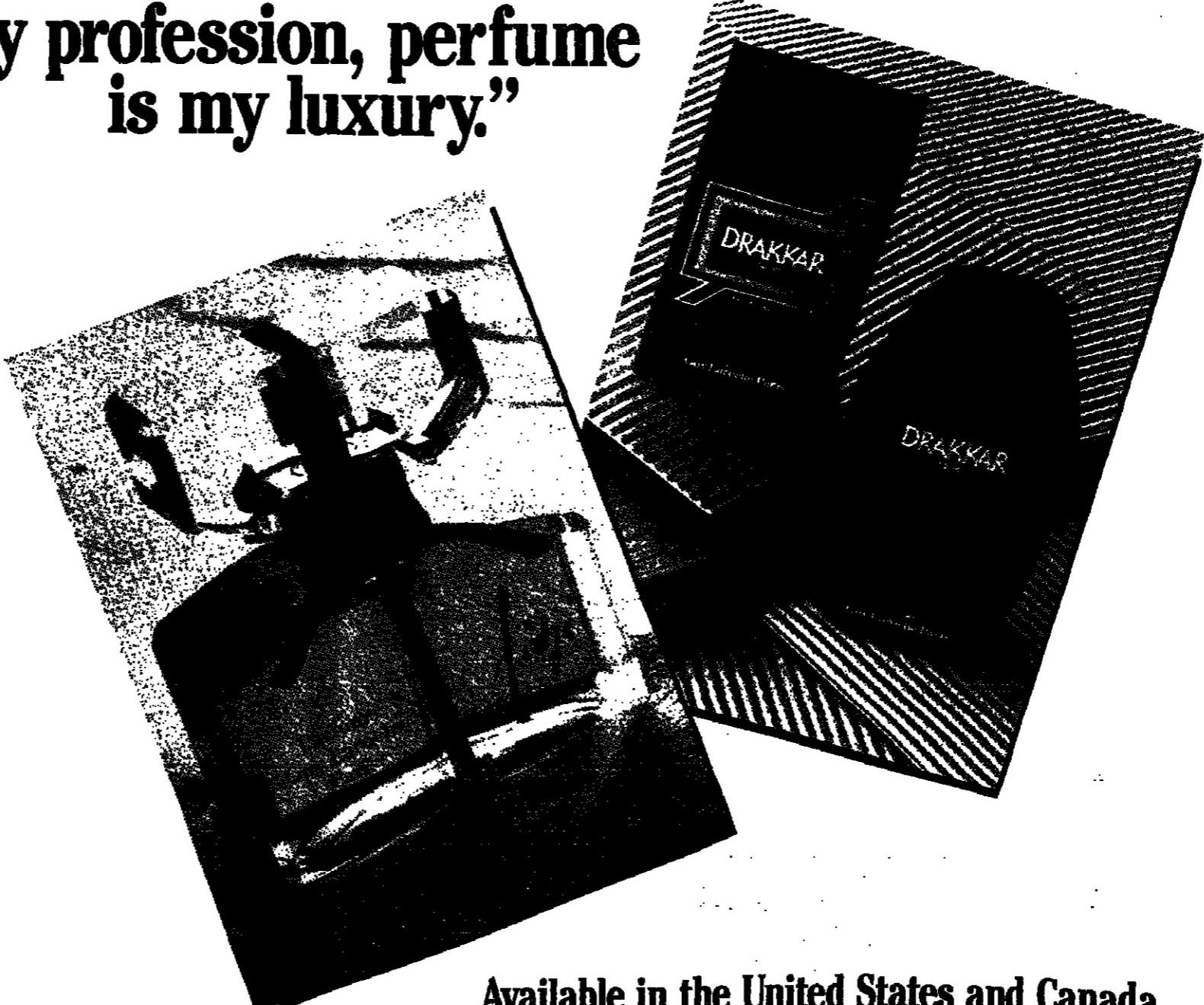
Guy Laroche. A creator of fashion and perfume that reflect the Parisian image of luxury and good taste... born in the fishing village of La Rochelle on the Atlantic coast of France... 1949—moves to Paris and begins work with Greek designer Jean Dessès... 1957—first Haute Couture collection... travels to the U.S. and creates a sportswear collection... followed by a photo spread in *Life* magazine... 1961—Haute Couture showroom and "La Boutique" (featuring Diffusion Prêt-à-Porter) open at 29 Avenue Montaigne... 1966—"Guy Laroche Monsieur" menswear collection... 1967—Société des Parfums beauty products and perfume *Fidji* (1967); *Eau Folle* (1970); *Drakkar* (1971); *Jai Osé* (1977); *Drakkar Noir* (1981)... his clientele includes such celebrities as Mme. Claude Pompidou, Hélène Rochas, Charlotte Ford, Mrs. Samuel Newhouse, Marisa Berenson, Ursula Andress, Alain Delon, Jacques Chirac... he has recently been commissioned to redecorate the Hotel Parker Meridian in New York... Parfums Guy Laroche (*Drakkar Noir* and *Fidji*) will be sponsoring a squash tournament in New York, May, 1985... Société Laroche is a new member of the prestigious Parisien Comité de Colbert.



**"If couture
is my profession, perfume
is my luxury."**

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Paris



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NYSE Most Actives									
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
PhilipPet	3249	494	495	-1	495	495	495	495	-1
United	2673	494	495	+1	495	495	495	495	+1
K mart	1964	27	27	-1	27	27	27	27	-1
FedExM	1261	185	185	+1	185	185	185	185	+1
ITT Co	1217	27	27	+1	27	27	27	27	+1
Shaw	1192	174	174	+1	174	174	174	174	+1
SonicCo	1167	47	47	+1	47	47	47	47	+1
Eaton	1152	47	47	+1	47	47	47	47	+1
PaceCo	10165	47	47	+1	47	47	47	47	+1
Gator	9783	174	174	+1	174	174	174	174	+1
NINePS	114	174	174	+1	174	174	174	174	+1

Dow Jones Averages									
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Adv.	Decl.	Unchanged	Total Issues	Vol.
Indus	129.48	129.50	129.49	+0.01	22	22	22	22	22
Trans	129.49	129.50	129.49	+0.01	22	22	22	22	22
Util.	129.49	129.50	129.49	+0.01	22	22	22	22	22
Comp.	129.49	129.50	129.49	+0.01	22	22	22	22	22
Transport	129.49	129.50	129.49	+0.01	22	22	22	22	22
Finance	129.49	129.50	129.49	+0.01	22	22	22	22	22

NYSE Diaries									
Close	Prev.	Adv.	Declined	Unchanged	Total Issues	New Highs	New Lows	Vol.	Volume down
Feb. 7	1119	707	242	242	242	1	1	1119	1119
Feb. 8	1119	707	242	242	242	1	1	1119	1119
Feb. 9	1119	707	242	242	242	1	1	1119	1119
Feb. 10	1119	707	242	242	242	1	1	1119	1119
Feb. 11	1119	707	242	242	242	1	1	1119	1119

NYSE Index									
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Open	Adv.	Decl.	Unchanged	Total Issues	Vol.
Composite	105.40	105.39	+0.01	105.39	22	22	22	22	22
Industrials	105.40	105.39	+0.01	105.39	22	22	22	22	22
Transport	105.40	105.39	+0.01	105.39	22	22	22	22	22
Utilities	105.40	105.39	+0.01	105.39	22	22	22	22	22
Finance	105.40	105.39	+0.01	105.39	22	22	22	22	22

Friday's NYSE Closing									
Close	Prev.	Adv.	Decl.	Unchanged	Total Issues	New Highs	New Lows	Vol.	Volume down
1119	1119	707	242	242	242	1	1	1119	1119
1119	1119	707	242	242	242	1	1	1119	1119
1119	1119	707	242	242	242	1	1	1119	1119
1119	1119	707	242	242	242	1	1	1119	1119
1119	1119	707	242	242	242	1	1	1119	1119

AMEX Diaries									
Close	Prev.	Adv.	Decl.	Unchanged	Total Issues	New Highs	New Lows	Vol.	Volume down
7.25	7.25	22	22	22	22	1	1	7.25	7.25
7.25	7.25	22	22	22	22	1	1	7.25	7.25
7.25	7.25	22	22	22	22	1	1	7.25	7.25
7.25	7.25	22	22	22	22	1	1	7.25	7.25
7.25	7.25	22	22	22	22	1	1	7.25	7.25

NASDAQ Index									
Close	Chg.	Adv.	Decl.	Unchanged	Total Issues	New Highs	New Lows	Vol.	Year
22.14	+1.15	278.43	222.14	1	1	1	1	22.14	22.14
22.14	+1.15	278.43	222.14	1	1	1	1	22.14	22.14
22.14	+1.15	278.43	222.14	1	1	1	1	22.14	22.14
22.14	+1.15	278.43	222.14	1	1	1	1	22.14	22.14
22.14	+1.15	278.43	222.14	1	1	1	1	22.14	22.14

AMEX Most Actives									
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
ImpGo	3645	22	22	+1	22	22	22	22	+1
DomeP	3635	22	22	+1	22	22	22	22	+1
WellsB	3625	22	22	+1	22	22	22	22	+1
ConexC	3577	42	42	+1	42	42	42	42	+1
TeleCo	3521	42	42	+1	42	42	42	42	+1
America	3485	22	22	+1	22	22	22	22	+1
Amoco	3475	22	22						

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Over-the-Counter

NASDAQ National Market Prices

Feb. 8

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	2 P.M. C.Y.	Net
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ACM Fd	32	42	41	39	+1
ACC	—	—	—	—	—
AFG	—	—	—	—	—
ATE	—	—	—	—	—
ATC	20	22	21	21	+1
ATCO	—	—	—	—	—
ATD	—	—	—	—	—
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ATM	—	—	—	—	—
ATN	—	—	—	—	—
ATP	—	—	—	—	—
ATR	—	—	—	—	—
ATV	—	—	—	—	—
AVIAT	40	42	41	41	+1
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ACROSS

- Sword's old superior
- He commits grave crimes
- Pyramids' features
- Tendon adjuncts
- Designer Oscar de la —
- Northern Indians
- For nudists
- South Pole drivers: ADOPT A —
- Taylor, to friends
- Cornwall's wife
- Humble's nemesis
- Manageable a-sea
- Wood trimmer
- Site of Phillips U.
- Origin enders
- Odd, in Scotland
- Bobs
- Kind of rocket
- Bikes
- More huggable
- Bar

DOWN

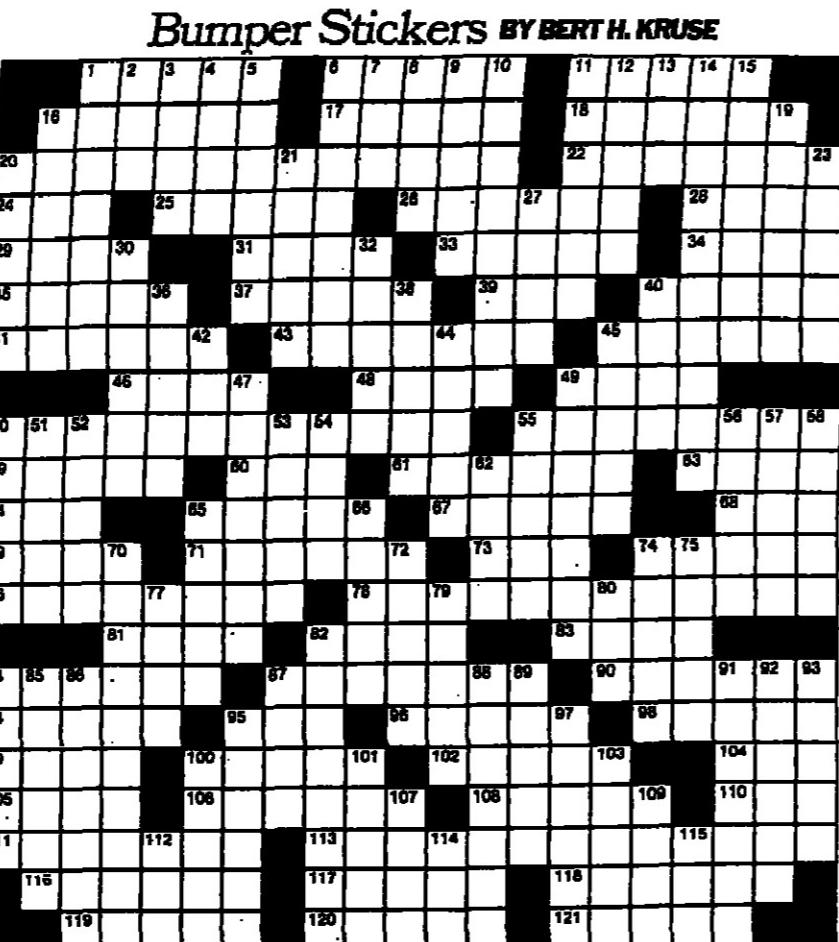
- Asked
- Ossuary
- Munich's river
- London's Petitions
- Bank book
- Vt. product
- Former White House dog
- People
- N.Y. city
- Fiction
- 5.A. mammals
- Spreads
- Hands
- For frustrated parents
- British royal family
- Oppressor
- Whine
- Wife
- Causes of distress
- Comes close
- Homer translator
- More nervous
- Extend the vowels
- Sign-off
- Chalipin and Moscow
- Dryad or Donald
- Auto of the 30's
- Dir's pal
- Gore
- Like Mr. Fix-it
- A Russian anarchist
- Villain
- Alpenstock
- President of Texas: 1881-41
- John Drew co-star
- Foe of road hogs
- Column style
- Faith
- British of the 30's
- Dir's pal
- Great, ruined Asia Minor city
- Spanish length measure
- Strains
- Charles XII was one
- KC1, for one
- President of Texas: 1881-41
- John Drew co-star
- Foe of road hogs
- Column style
- Faith
- Rodeo tools
- Spotted
- Australian wood club
- C.P.A.
- Event for Salazar
- Loathed
- Los —, N.M.
- Great, ruined Asia Minor city
- Sabbatical
- U.S. painter-illustrator
- Frye activity
- Type of sofa
- Train name
- Stall
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- Purification of silents
- Ending for expert
- Palindromic conjunction
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ACROSS

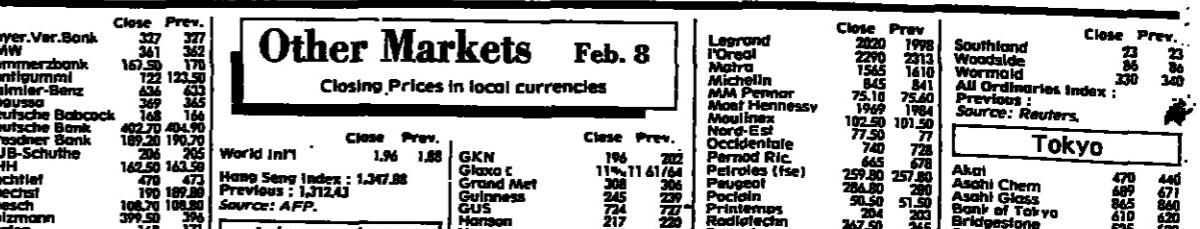
- Abounding in marsh plants
- Coast
- Carousel units
- "Yes, —" by Sammy Davis Jr.
- Scuppernong, e.g.
- Vex; fret
- For certain chauvinists
- For bakers
- Omnipotent potentates
- Whalers' get-together
- Compensated
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- Site of Geneva
- Native of Geneva
- Manifest
- Fleabury object
- Turn up one's nose
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- Giordani grants
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- Dir's pal
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- Frye activity
- Type of sofa
- Train name
- Stall
- Central Park figure
- Bay of —, Corsica
- Preacher's place
- Purification of silents
- Ending for expert
- Palindromic conjunction
- Kippur

ACROSS

- Japanese merchant ship
- Strike
- Spillane's "eye"
- "Make mine —"
- Bauble
- E.T., e.g.
- Shake
- Shows approval
- Mattie Silver's love
- Powder
- Upright
- One of Lendl's rivals
- Diamond initis.
- Ostrich's cousin
- Marble
- Soh fireplaces
- Goddess of vengeance
- Finishing's
- For bourbon lovers
- Native of Geneva
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- Fleabury object
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- Palindromic conjunction
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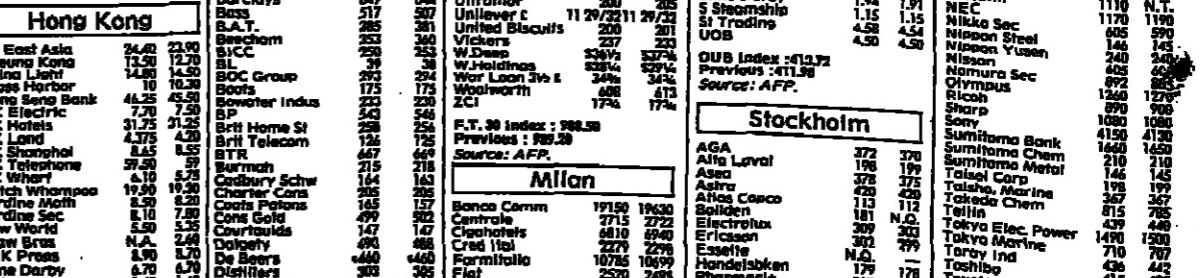
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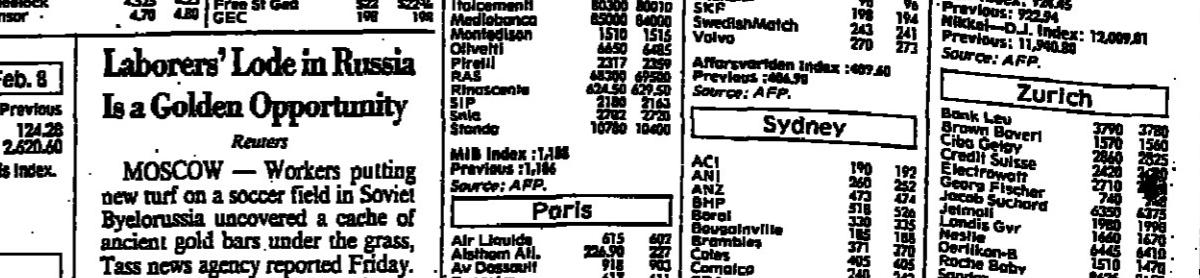
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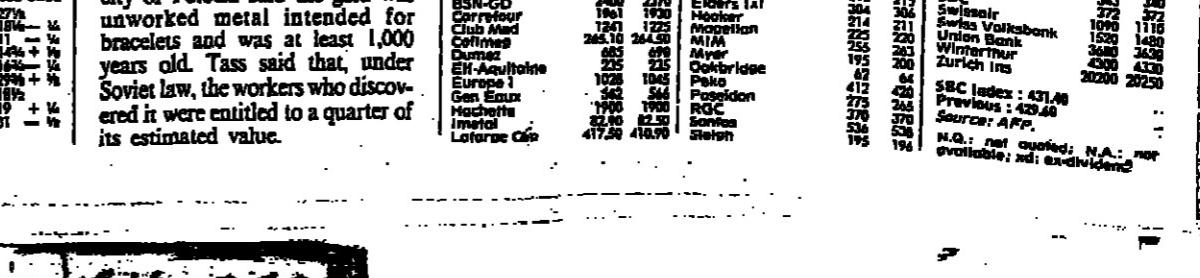
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PEOPLE

Peter Hall 'Outraged'

Ronald Reagan and his wife when he was president of a drug and alcohol-rehabilitation program with facilities in Houston, Fort Worth and Denver. Barun said his addiction to a variety of drugs, including heroin, in the late 1960s and early 1970s was "a storybook history of drug abuse — I came from a good family, very supportive of me, and I fell into drugs because of peer pressure and it was a time in my life when I didn't have a whole lot to grab onto."

The Metropolitan Opera's began first production of George Gershwin's "Porgy and Bess," coming 50 years after its world premiere, has been hailed by critics as a spectacular and definitive performance. "Probably not since its premiere in 1935 has the story of Catfish Row and its citizens been so impressively staged, so well sung and so careful in its adherence to the composer's original intentions," wrote Donal Henahan of The New York Times after the premiere Wednesday. "The cast, headed by Simon Estes in the title role and Grace Bumbry as Porgy's sometimes woman, Bess, was rich in good voices and people who could act convincingly while singing. Estes deserves a special citation for making Porgy somewhat credible even though a reheat injury to a knee forced him to sit on the part on one knee and on crutches."

"It was a vintage Met production, marked with the lavish devotion to quality and the meticulous attention to small details that are a hallmark of this company at its best," said Joseph McElhaney of The Washington Post.

The Oscar-winning actress Leontine Young will return from a 20-year retirement to star in "Dark Mansions," a television movie. Young, 72, will portray the matriarch of a Seattle shipping family in the two-hour "contemporary Gothic drama." The movie, which is scheduled to begin filming in April, is expected to become a television series for ABC, according to the producer, Arnold Spelling. Young, who began her career in 1928 at age 15 playing opposite Lon Chaney, starred in 94 motion pictures and produced and starred in her own television series.

ART BUCHWALD**A Mirror on Defense**

WASHINGTON — Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger looked into the mirror in his private Pentagon washroom yesterday. He had just seen the "Today Show" at 7 o'clock, "Good Morning America" at 7:30, and the CBS "Morning News" at 8:15, to make his case for a 13-percent increase in his budget.

He said, "Why can't people understand that? I've cut everything to the bare bone, and if Congress doesn't give me my money the Soviets will never bargain in good faith in Geneva?"

"I understand it," the mirror replied.

Weinberger said, "I don't make up America's defense budget — the Russians dictate it. It's \$26 billion too much to develop a foolproof Star Wars system."

"It's a drop in the bucket just to find out if it will work or not. Even if it doesn't, the Communists will have to spend a lot of rubles on their own Star Wars program."

"Am I being unreasonable about spending billions for an MX missile program which will protect us until we have our killer satellites in place?" Weinberger asked.

The mirror said, "You're overly prudent. If we don't have MX missiles you'll be throwing all the B-1 bombers on order down the tube, not to mention the fighter planes."

'Star Wars' Attraction Planned for Disneyland

United Press International

ANAHEIM, California — The filmmaker George Lucas is to develop a "Star Wars" attraction at Disneyland that will open at Disneyland in June 1986, Lucas and Disney Productions announced Wednesday.

More than 20 new cars have been awarded to visitors to Disneyland since Jan. 1. The \$12-million giveaway is part of the park's 30th anniversary celebrations, and a bid to boost attendance after its worst season in a decade.

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you need to protect our battleships."

"Cruise missiles don't come cheap either," Weinberger said defensively.

"Don't I know," the mirror answered. "But they're a bargain compared to the Trident II submarine program which will cost \$42 billion."

"Fifty-two billion," Weinberger corrected. "Can you believe Congress wants me to stretch out the weapons over a period of years so they can bring the budget deficit down?"

"It would be a big mistake," the mirror said thoughtfully. "When you slow down production each weapon costs more to make. Any fool is aware that the more you order the cheaper they are."

"Cutting the military budget doesn't help the deficit, you know," Weinberger said.

"I probably do, but tell me why again."

"Because every time you chop a billion dollars from the military you eliminate 35,000 jobs. The only real choice the government has is to put the money into either unemployment benefits or weapons."

"You ought to use that argument with Congress," the mirror said.

"I already have. They're still giving me a hard time. They claim since they're cutting out the farmers, the students, welfare, Medicare and housing for the poor, the Defense Department should at least be willing to make a few sacrifices."

The mirror ranted, "You can't put wasteful government spending on domestic giveaways in the same out basket with cost-efficient Defense Department programs. People and missiles don't mix."

"You said it. I didn't."

"So what are you going to do?" the mirror asked.

"I'm going to hang tough, and cry doom. They owe me \$27.75 billion for 1986 and I'm not going to take a nickel less."

The mirror said, "I like it when you stick your jaw out. Do that on the Ted Koppel show tonight."

"I plan to. Well, I have to go up on the Hill again today and meet with six or seven congressional committees. How do I look?"

"Like a trillion dollars, give or take a billion either way."

Accents

By Art Harris
Washington Post Service

CHATTANOOGA, Tennessee — Do you pick up supplies at the wirehouse, all a squeaky hinge and drop your g's when you go walkin' or ridin'?

Did you evah visit New Yoke 'n' ast fish room in a HO-tel? Pro'bly wound sleepin' on the far escape, if you wuz lucky.

Do you say they laughed when you pitched that deal in Detroit?

Say, "Detroit."

"DEE-trot."

Haw!

Well, you kin waller in self pity, or sashay up for some right controversial tongue adjustment, touted here in Choo-Choo City by a Yankee lady who promises to cure drawlers of a grave affliction, the Southern Accent, through her speech course, private tutoring and self-tape tapes.

People should be able to choose the way they sound, just as they choose the way they dress," says Beverly Inman-Ebel, the speech pathologist from Ohio who has re-guited the Civil War hereabouts.

Just how hard is it to lose a Southern accent?

"Harder than learning a foreign language," she says. "Speech is a habit, so you have to unlearn. But with guidance and motivation, people can accomplish anything they want."

Titled "Success Without the Southern Accent," her course at Chattanooga State Technical College drew 16 people — housewives, insurance salesmen, secretaries, a businessman or two — who paid \$95 each for hardcover construction.

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A Yankee From Ohio Says Taking the Drawl Out of Southerners Is Harder Than Teaching a Foreign Language, but She's Tryin'



Drawl-busting is "a very dangerous undertaking," says Emory University English professor Lee Pederson, who, as a linguist, would be out of business if Inman-Ebel's course caught on. "When you start messing with your speech, it's like the idiots who mess with the environment: no one knows what will happen for a long time. It might be like a change operation, irreversible. You're culturally neutered."

There are other ponderables. Many a Yankee has found himself on the losing end of a game called Drawlin' to Win in which those who play hardball in the Slow Lane choose to slow it wasaaaaaaaasaaaaaa doooooooowwwww.

With 14 comedy albums, Jerry Clower, the portly, white-haired country-and-western comic and ex-fertilizer salesman from Yazoo City, Mississippi, showed how to play another kind of hardball soon after an MCA record company attorney showed up in Yazoo City in alligator shoes.

"We ignorant of all these city changes," said Clower's country lawyer, as contracts were drawn up. "Ya'll can take advantage of us. Don't know nothing 'bout no publishing and no copyright."

"That meant," grins Clower, that "they were going to leave all their money in Yazoo City." Quietly, his lawyer had bounced everything off a top copyright attorney in Washington. The rest is gold albums and Cadillacs.

Lose your drawl, you lose your edge. "Saved me a thousand times," says Johnny Popham, a retired New York Times reporter who covered civil rights from 1947 to 1961, hazardous duty down South, after a stint as a Marine officer in World War II.

Students of Inman-Ebel, in moments of rebellion, noted that CBS correspondent Fred Graham had miraculously preserved his graceful magnolia lilt after all these years, defying the rule that network correspondents should deliver "news from nowhere," as writer Edward J. Epstein put it, the perfect accent being none at all.

"Yankees aren't too sure how smart we are. We move slow. We talk slow. We take our tahn. But I ain't seen no Southerner pay to go inside no reptile farm."

"After Southerners go up No'th, you can't understand 'em hardly," says Motee Daniels, 71, an Oxford, Mississippi, raconteur who once warned William Faulkner with white lightning and local drawl. ("Was born with mine and ain't got it to keep it.")

And the students pointed out that Teddy Kennedy and Geraldine Ferraro could use some *heys* thereves.

Britain's National Theater is closing part of its theater complex, the director, Peter Hall, announced Thursday, blaming what he called inadequate government arts subsidies. Hall said the National will also end its tours of Britain, and its remaining two theaters in London would mount fewer new productions. Hall told a news conference he was "appalled and outraged by the low government subsidy" — an increase of less than half the inflation rate — for the three-theater theater complex on the South Bank of the Thames. The Cottesloe Theater, a small auditorium used to stage new and experimental work, will close April 20, and one-seventh of the National's 750 employees will be dismissed. The National, which depends on government subsidy for 55 percent of its operating costs, has been granted £6.7 million (£7.4 million) from the Arts Council and the Greater London Council for 1985-6, a 1.9-percent increase over last year but well below the 4.6-percent level of inflation. Hall was not alone in facing a severe financial crunch. The English National Opera, currently suffering a deficit of £750,000 as a result of their American tour last June, is in danger of closing if it loses its £1 million subsidy from the Greater London Council. Lord Harewood, its managing director, and Peter Jones, who takes his place in June, issued a statement saying they were "disappointed and alarmed" by the grant of just over £6 million from the Arts Council for 1985-6.

A former drug addict, Kenneth L. Barum of Houston, will direct Nancy Reagan's East Wing projects office, including her crusade against drug abuse, the White House announced Wednesday. Barum, 32, will succeed Ann Wroblewski, 32, considered to be the architect of Mrs. Reagan's drug-abuse program. Wroblewski will move to the State Department in a \$60,000 post as deputy assistant secretary of state for international narcotics matters. Barum, who worked as a volunteer last fall in the Reagan-Bush campaign, shifts to the \$60,000-a-year White House post from the Department of Health and Human Services, where he began work three weeks ago as deputy assistant secretary for public affairs. Barum said he met President

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